BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,855.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th	July	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951		
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA	6603		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	X	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	3rd Aug. 1906
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th " "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Cragliettto	5,891	26th Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA.	A. Haig.	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3069	28th "
SCINDIA.	Shafto Abrey.	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4800		4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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Supercedes all BRAIN FOOD and NERVE VITALIZERS.

The Best Appetizer.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
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ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
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Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
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LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as

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BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

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EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
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TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

MOTHERS SHOULD REMEMBER

when selecting an artificial food for their babies

THREE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS of

MELLIN'S FOOD

TRADE MARK

It is easily digestible and very assimilable and nourishing. It is readily soluble and may be prepared in a few seconds. It is free from husks and indigestible matter, which would cause irritation.

The importance of these properties is seen when it is remembered that the digestive organs are simpler, and the necessity for readily available food greater in an infant than in an adult. By the use of MELLIN'S FOOD, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants—diarrhœa, convulsions, and the various wasting diseases, etc.—have been largely decreased.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," can be had on application.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, ope

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

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The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.

Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,

ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZOKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAKOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,
77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH,
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

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Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

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S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th July, 1906.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 29th August, 1906 at 10 P. M.,

F. H. TOD,
Secretary.

25TH JULY, 1906.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 4TH AUGUST 1906,

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on Monday 30th July 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 25TH JULY, 1906.

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income-tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1906, and it is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 6th August, 1906 to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 3rd August, 1906, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE.
Agents.

Bombay 26th July 1906.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd August to 10th August 1906, both days inclusive,

TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the year 1905-1906 and of the Report can be had from the Reporter-General's Office or from the leading Booksellers, Bombay.

E. THOMAS.
For Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, 26TH JULY 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

NOTICE.

Re LORD REAY MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ⅛ per cent will be paid to the creditors of the Company at the Office of the Liquidator of this Company, at No. 12-14, Church Gate Street, between the hours of 11 and 5 P. M., within one month of this date, after which the accounts of the Liquidation will be closed without reference to the claims of any creditors, who shall not have applied for payment.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Solicitors to Mr. VARAJDAS BHAIDAS,
Liquidator of the above Company.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ALEXANDER FERGUS, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, a Marine Engineer.

OLGA DE SZOKE, late of Bombay, Roumanian Subject.

CONDUCTOR J. WILLIAM SUSSEX, late Chief Warder, Military Prison, Trimulgherry, Deccan.

SEBASTIAN or BASTIAN FERNANDES, late a Carriage Examiner, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Kasara.

DAWOOD LATIFF, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Piece-Goods Merchant.

JOSMAN BIN MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant,

JOHN FRANCIS VALLADARES, late a clerk in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

ROSSA KAUNN, late of Bombay, Roumanian subject.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JULY. 1906.

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Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905, respectively.

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by WILLIAM T. PALMER,
(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c.

TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)

GOLF & GOLFERS.

WHAT NOT TO DO,
by DR. MACNAMARA, M.P.

THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) Sixty per share for the half year ended 31st December 1905, is declared and made payable on and after the 1st day of August 1906, at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3 P. M. (Standard Time) on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS & CO.
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.

BOMBAY, 26TH JULY 1906.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, 28th August, 1906, at 6-30 P. M. Standard Time.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS.
Hony Secretary.

27TH JULY, 1906.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1906, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th August, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY 1906.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share of Rs. 500 - and Rs. 12-8-0 per Quarter Share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1906, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No, 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Tuesday, the 21st August, 1906, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P. M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th August, 1906, both days inclusive,

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 228 of 1906.

MAHOMED AKIL BIN MAHOMED ABID ....Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI AYESHABAI and others..............Defendants.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to the estate of MAHOMED ABID BIN MAHOMED ARIFF are required to send in their claims or pay the amount owing by them as the case may be to us as Solicitors for Mr. MERWANJI KAIKHUSROO, the Receiver of the above Estate, appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit at our office, 14. K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the Estate belonging to the above deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled to the same, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received. Dated this 26th day of July, 1906.

BICKNEL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys for the Receiver.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness,
Mallowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire
a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.
CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON.
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

Calvert's
Carbolic
Tooth
Powder

It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.

Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

The care of the little ones is a lessened anxiety when California Syrup of Figs is the adopted household remedy. The child who gets fretful and listless is soon bright and well again after a dose of this gentle and agreeable unfailing laxative. Children accept it easily for its nice flavour, and it causes no discomfort. It is not a purgative, but a natural comforting corrective.

California
Syrup of Figs
"NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE."
Of all Chemists, in two sizes.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.
Liaoyang
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.

Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Antung.
Tieling.

Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.

KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL....................................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Dell (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillipines).

Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tienstin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.

Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.

Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.

Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

Early neglect invariably causes decay. A perfect cleaner imparting a Pearly Whiteness to the teeth and delightful Fragrance to the mouth. As. 12 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A. M. S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P. labelled full directions.—MRS. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited. CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET. LONDON. E.C.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free.
(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.
(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.

By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7-8
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly.	„ 3	„ 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Cash.		Credit.
Per Annum.	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly.	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ 4

SINGLE COPY .... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line. .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4½
Third do.	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism | Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Premature Decay | Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Nervous Debility | Influenza, Indigestion, Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

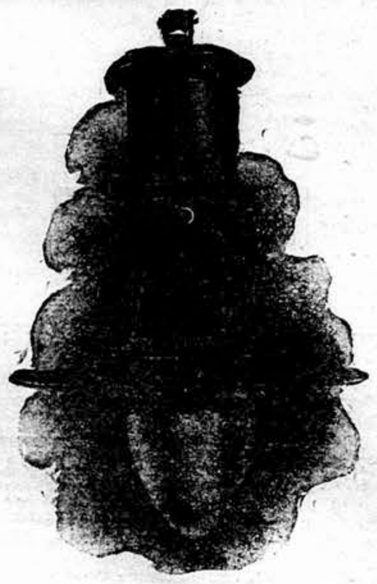
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.
OFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.
LIPTON, Ltd.
WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

WESTERN ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING Co.



Complete Installations for
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS, LIFTS, and
POWER PLANT
fitted up most expeditiously.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED
with large stocks of the well-known SIMPLEX CONDUITS
and complete Accessories, also with
BEST BRITISH MADE Wires, Cables, and Fittings from stock.
OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS:—
7-11, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/2	+ 7/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 7/8	+ 1/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/16	unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 1/16	— 3/16
2 months hence	30	— 1/8
Spot in New York	65	— 3/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·47 1/2	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 7/8	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1/2 per cent	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4	"
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5/8	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	2 7/8	+ 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated of India double bags 11 4 1/2 Oct.-Dec. value quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 94 + £ 2
Yellow metal 7 5-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/2 1/4 value.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/4 Aug.-Sept. value steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 50 1/2 + 1/2 A.-S. done firm.
Brown 46 3/4 + 1/2 J.-A. sellers firm.

LINSEED—Steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/8 + 1/8.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Good demand and prices 1d. to 1 1/2d. higher. Total sold 825,000.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Good demand Madras firm and prices 1 1/2d. to 2d. higher.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6·06 + 5
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	3,000
Futures closed	quiet

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74	5·65	5·59
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·55	5·54	5·54
	—1	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·55	5·57	5·59
—1	—1	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Great Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90
Futures, month of July	9·92—8 *
Do. month of Dec	10·25—7

* Declined owing to official weather reports considered favourable and to bear pressure and to bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10·3-4—18
Futures, month of Aug	10·45—5
Do. month of Oct.	10·16—7
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th July.

Cotton	544 bales.
Wheat	4,507 cwts.
Linseed	2,250 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,138 "
Gingellyseed	187 "
Poppyseed	1,402 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	7,871 "
Rice	1,917 "
Myrabollams	836 "
Cottonseed	1,945 "
Mowraseed	670 "
Gram	2,014 "
Joowar	1,829 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 9,66,408 Ex steamer Peninsular from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

VERY heavy rain has fallen in Kathiawar, Guzerat, Khandeish, Berars and Central Provinces during the past week, and a break would now be beneficial to the growing crops. It is some years since the July rainfall has been so plentiful and so well distributed, and provided we have moderate rain during the next two months, bountiful crops should result. Cotton has had an excellent start and the plants are thriving everywhere, with the exception of some Bengal districts and in the Punjab, where rain is wanted for the unirrigated lands. In the irrigated fields, however, the plants are well advanced. Rajputana, which fared so badly last year, has had a good average rainfall and good accounts are to hand of all crops. In the South also, the conditions have improved. An early and bumper cotton crop is expected in the coming season. The good prices secured in the past season have induced Ryots to plant cotton largely and a greatly increased acreage is reported. A general rise in the Barometer has taken place after the late heavy rain, and a spell of sunshine will now give renewed vigour to the growing plants.

The money market remains easy pending the issue of the new loan on the 31st inst. Rupee Paper is quiet and irregular. Sterling exchange is very steady with little or nothing doing. The Share Bazaar is active, and a large speculative delivery business is passing daily in certain mill shares.

COTTON.

The week under review has again shown little change in the home markets. There is a slightly downward tendency, but speculators are still nervous to operate freely on either side, and the trade can afford to await future movements. Spot sales in Liverpool continue very moderate, as it is generally believed that Lancashire mills are well supplied with stocks until new crops commence to come in.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York for the week :—

Liverpool.	New York.
July 20th..6·07	11·00
" 21st..6·06	11·00
" 23rd..6·03	10·90
" 24th..6·03	10·90
" 25th..6·01	10·90
" 26th..6·06	10·90

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December :—

Liverpool.	New York.
January 20th..5·61	10·40
" 21st..5·58	10·40
" 23rd..5·56	10·29
" 24th..5·56	10·25
" 25th..5·55	10·32
" 26th..5·54	10·25

In the Bombay Market trade has also been inactive. Shippers continue to buy on a small scale and mills fill up their daily requirements, but the enquiry on the whole is very moderate. Sellers are willing to supply the demand without pressing their holdings for sale, and prices fluctuate very slightly from day to day.

Reports of the growing crops continue satisfactory. A small business is passing, with shippers to Japan as the chief buyers. The tone of the Sutta bazaar is quiet with prices declining.

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1905 and 1906.

To	1906. F. P. Bales.	1905. F. P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease. F. P. Bales.
Liverpool	38,959	12,770	plus 26,189
London	447	251	do. 196
Manchester	0	3	— 3
Marseilles	4,815	1,444	plus 3,371
Havre	30,208	10,248	do. 19,960
Dunkirk	62,275	26,382	do. 35,893
Antwerp	110,455	47,105	do. 63,350
Ghent	429	440	— 11
Bremen	8,479	2,337	plus 6,142
Hamburg	132,261	54,295	do. 77,966
Barcelona	27,827	13,872	do. 13,955
Passages	299	...	do. 299
Gijon	554	...	do. 554
Genoa	79,803	50,766	do. 29,037
Naples	4,564	5,700	— 1,136
Venice	49,638	24,567	plus 25,071
Leghorn	1,097	400	do. 697
Catania	2,100	2,170	— 70
Trieste	88,465	58,225	plus 30,240
Fiume	12,247	2,978	do. 9,269
Odessa	699	...	do. 699
Riga	500	...	do. 500
Revel	1,000	...	do. 1,000
St. Petersburg	2,154	...	do. 2,154
Gothenburg	3,026	200	do. 2,826
Malmo	1,200	...	do. 1,200
Stockholm	233	...	do. 233
Norkoping	758	...	do. 748
Cristiania	111	56	do. 55
Bergen	...	56	— 56
Constantinople	...	300	— 300
Total	664,603	314,565	Inc. 350,038

The actual clearances of Cotton to Europe for the six months ending on 31st December 1905 amounted to 352,758 Bales. The total shipments for the 12 months ending 30th June 1906 therefore amount to 1,017361 Bales. This compares as follows with the previous four years.

1904-05	384,000 Bales.
1903-04	1 036,000 do.
1902-03	921,000 do.
1901-02	525,000 do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	413	4,39,128	3,01,398
Central India	756	1,44,771	1,49,328
Barsee and Nugger	801	1,47,667	1,33,677
Berars	100	4,94,240	5,63,473
Central Provinces	1,084	3,57,869	3,86,882
Total Oomras	3,158	15,83,675	1,535,358
Dholleras	766	1,88,053	94,522
Broach	472	2,10,942	2,06,451
Compta and Dharwars	1,673	86,413	1,20,099
Westerns	436	23,918	23,097
Bengals, N-W Provinces	264	3,08,657	3,68,281
Bengals, Rajputana	860	42,634	98,700
Sind	134	30,629	91,235
Persian	30	2,068	2,390
American	nil	16,954	55,196
Egyptian	"	1,594	1,563
Other Sorts	"	3,795	8,163
Total	7,789	2,500,332	2,605,055

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for week	7,789
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 19th July	2,500,332
Shipments for the week to Europe	16,303
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	13,840
Total	30,143
Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 19th July.	
Europe	888,766
Japan	386,590
China	23,263
Coast Ports	24,951
Total	13,23,570
Afloat in harbour for Europe	3,961
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	447

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	dull.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	8,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·73	5·63	5·57
—1	—2	—2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·53	5.53	5·53
—2	—1	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·54	5·56	5·57
—1	—1	—2

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs. 201
Do. fine	Dec.	" 199
Do. fine	Jan.	" 197
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	" 216
M G Nagpur fine	"	" 222
M G Khandeish fully good	"	" 202
M G K A K fine	"	" 212½
H G Bengals fully good	"	" 181½
M G Broach good	March	" 241

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The oilseed markets are not quite so active as last week, but a fair business is reported in spot, and also in forward deliveries of new crops for shipment to Europe. Prices show some fluctuations from last mail's quotations and the following are the closing rates :—

LINSEED.—Tone steady.	
Ready	Rs. 7-10-0
Forward September	Rs. 7-15-6
April-May	Rs. 7-11-0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore. Ready	Rs. 8-1-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs. 7-3-0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	Rs. 8-11-6
POPPYSEED.—Tone steady.	
Ready	Rs. 8-8-6
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-9-0
CASTORSEED.—Tone firm.	
Ready	Rs. 39-0-0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.	
Howree Khandeish Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 40-0-0
WHEAT.—Tone steady.	
White Delhi. ready	Rs. 4-12-0
Do. April-May	Rs. 4-13-0

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	42,225 cwts.
Linseed	26,176 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	19,158 "
Gingellyseed	1,675 "
Poppyseed	6,616 "
Groundnuts	379 "
Castorseed	21,463 "
Rice	29,623 "
Myrabollams	12,624 "
Cottonseed	14,848 "
mowraseed	4,183 "
Gram	30,009 "
Joowar	19,859 "
Maize	1,957 "

FREIGHT.

There is a slight improvement in this market since our last report as ready steamers fill up, and the very low rates of last week are no longer obtainable. Business is reported for Dunkirk seeds at 10s. to 10s. 6d. July loading, and for Hamburg seeds at 10s. 6d. July and 10s. August. There was more enquiry for far forward shipment and some lines are reported booked. For January to May 1907 13s. 6d. is now quoted for open ports.

The only fixture reported is the Steamer "Foyle" for July-August loading at 9s. 1d. p. p. and option 9s. 6d. 2 p.p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—			
Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	19th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	19th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th do.	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	5,65,017	Increase
Other Deposits	"	36,97,886	do
Sundries	"	80,049	Decrease
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	5,80,322	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	5,100	Increase
Credits on Securities	"	46,642	Decrease
Loans do.	"	7,80,077	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	6,87,288	do
Balance with other Banks	"	1,25,097	Increase
Sundries	"	69,719	Decrease
Cash	"	61,23,592	Increase

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 37 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras is 4 1/2 lakhs up. There is no change to record in the Official Bank rates. Calcutta and Bombay are at the minimum of 3 per cent., and a steadier money market is anticipated after the issue of the new rupee loan next week.

COUNCIL BILLS AND SPECIE IMPORTS.

The mail of the 13th July brings £170,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs 10,20,000
Bombay	" 16,10,000
Madras	" 6,80,000
Total..Rs.	33,10,000

The mail of the 20th July brings £80,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay £60,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 28,40,000
Bombay	" 16,50,000
Madras	" 12,00,000
Total..Rs.	56,90,000

The mail of the 27th July brings £530,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs 16,20,000
Bombay	" 32,90,000
Madras	" 5,90,000
Total..Rs.	55,00,000

EXCHANGE.

The fluctuations in Sterling Exchange during the past week have been practically confined to merely a change of sellers of Bank wire at 1s. 4d.—one Bank doing it to-day and another to-morrow. The enquiry is trifling and for forward delivery is altogether absent. Bills have been offering only in retail lots and for near delivery. Forward bills are entirely neglected. Of course Export business may be doing but Exchange is one of the items left open. Calcutta is always going to begin, but unless we are mistaken Calcutta Merchants have already sold freely ahead and it will be some time before ready deliveries of jute provide an excess of ready bills.

In the meantime India, as a whole, is having splendid rains and Merchants are looking for fat times ahead.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/32.
Do.	6 do. do.	1s. 4 3/8d.
French Francs	3 do. do.	169 3/4 to 170
Marks	3 do. do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	154
Shanghai	30 do. do.	212 1/2
Japan	30 do. do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rupee paper market is irregular, with a large business passing at about 97 1/4 to 97 1/2 for Tuesday's settlement, the August settlement being 1/16 lower. The new loan is also to be issued on Tuesday the 31st instant. The favourite rate named in the bazaar is about 97, which would be about 1 7/8 lower than last year's loan.

3 1-2 per cent, cash	Rs. 97-6
1st settlement 31st July	" 97-5
2nd settlement 30th August	" 97-5
3 per cent cash	" 86

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	104	
4 per cent " "	1930	104	4
4 per cent " "	1932	104	4
4 per cent " "	1965	104	4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104	0
5 per cent " "	1946	104	0
5 per cent " "	Tansa	120	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	12
4 per cent " "	1964-65		12

BULLION.

Silver in London has fluctuated during the week between 30 5/16 and 30 1/16 closing at the latter rate. The local market opened steady but has declined owing to large sales by bears. The offtake is good and averages about 60 to 70 bars a day.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	6
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76	8	0
Do. 1st settlement	76	8	0
Do. 2nd do	76	6	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market is again very quiet and deliveries from Godown are small. Dealers seem to find some difficulty in selling goods freely at the high prices they have paid for them.

At the same time there appears to be no weakness in the Manchester market, and when the Coast ports are re-opened for traffic, a fairly large clearance of goods is expected. The promising crop reports are bound to have their effect on this market shortly, and after Cocoanut Day (August 4th) it is generally expected that a much better demand will be experienced.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	87,000	50,000	5,500
Hongkong	73,000	67,000	11,000
	160,000	117,000	16,500
	2,77,000 bales.		

The large weekly sales advised have caused a renewed firmness in our market, and a big forward business is reported.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—During the early past of the week market had a declining tendency, but it has recovered with Reuter's advice of an advance of £ 2 in Copper received this morning.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is very quiet, and ready lots are reported to have been sold at much under home equivalents.

Quicksilver } Quiet and unchanged.
Piglead }
Spelter—Weak, nothing doing.

COALS.

Sellers are firm and we hear of little doing.

SHARES.

The market after improving little closed quiet with rates almost unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,480 to Rs. 1,482½. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have changed hands at Rs. 1,035. Central Indias at Rs. 2,115. Chinas have ruled at and about Rs. 1,290. Connaught are steady at Rs. 580. Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined from Rs. 1,115 to Rs. 1,090. Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 1,455. Davids after touching Rs. 542½ have again declined to Rs. 525. Empress after touching Rs. 580 have declined to Rs. 535. Howard and Bullough are quiet at Rs. 640. Imperials have changed hands at Rs. 315. James Greaves are quiet at Rs. 570. Jamsheds have declined to Rs. 190. Leopolds are unchanged at Rs. 100. Manekji Petits have ruled between Rs. 3,630 and Rs. 3,585 for August delivery and have closed at the latter rate. Morarjis have changed hands at Rs. 2,900. Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 215. Standards after touching to Rs. 1,430 have declined to Rs.1,400. Swadeshis after touching Rs. 1,585 have declined to Rs. 1,570. Western Indias are quiet at Rs. 785. Kohinoors have gradually improved to Rs. 705. Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,235 to 1,240. Crescents have ruled at and about to Rs. 147½ Phoenix at and about Rs. 117½. Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 1,415. Centuries at Rs. 2,155. In Press Companies Mofussils are steady at Rs. 575. New Berars at Rs. 547½, Indian cotton at Rs. 143¾. In miscellaneous list Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 139. Bombay Flours have improved to Rs. 700. Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 150. Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 32½. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley are unchanged at Rs. 475. Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 550. The rest are unchanged.

MR. ROBERT JONES, a Liverpool Surgeon, who advocates spinal cocainisation in operations where the patient cannot take other anæsthetics, relates in the *Medical Press* that he used his process in the case of an old poacher. During the proceedings, which included the cutting out of bones in the leg, the man regaled the doctors with stories of his art, only once interrupting, when the surgeon was chiselling a bone, to ask, "What is that knocking ?"

ARE YOU RHEUMATIC ?

READ HOW THIS KARACHI (SIND) MAN HAS BEEN CURED.

We have received the following interesting communication from Mr. Bhagchand Isardass Samtani, C/o Messrs. Khubchand, Fatehchand & Co., Piece Goods Merchants, Karachi, Sind, India :—"For over two years I have been suffering from continuous pains in my knees, which the doctor described as rheumatism, and I am very pleased to tell you that your Doan's backache kidney pills have cured me of it ; after using the medicine a week I felt better, and now that a month has passed I feel I am alright again. You are quite at liberty to publish these facts. (Signed) Bhagchand Isardass Samtani."

Is your back so weak and painful that you can scarcely bend ? Do your ankles and limbs swell ? Are there urinary troubles, or pains in the loins ? When you rise in the mornings, do you feel drowsy, heavy, and irritable ? Is there rheumatism, gravel, lumbago, or sciatica ?

Kidney disease affects different people differently, because kidney poisons attack the weakest part of the constitution first, and the weakest spot is seldom the same in two different people.

But whatever your symptoms are, Doan's backache kidney pills should be persevered with until not a trace of kidney disease remains. For if you neglect to give your kidneys help, they will lose their power of throwing off the urinous poisons ; they will break down, cell by cell, and allow the life giving albumen to pass out. This is how the fatal Bright's disease begins. Doan's backache kidney pills are the one reliable kidney medicine because they are especially for the kidneys and bladder, and do not interfere with any other organ.

Doan's backache kidney pills are Rs. 2 a box, or 6 boxes for Rs. 10. Of all chemists and druggists, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England post free on receipt of price.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALTHORP—July 4, at 28 Bruton Street, the Viscountess Althorp of a daughter.
ARMSTRONG—July 4, at Morven, Vernon, British Columbia, wife of Capt. W. M. Armstrong, late York and Lancaster Regt. of a daughter.
BARRY—June 21, at 6 Kensington Gardens Terrace, W., Lady Grace Barry of a son.
COOKE-COLLIS—July 3, at Castle Cooke, Kilworth, wife of Col. Cooke-Collis of a son.
GAGE—July 3, at 41 Wilton Crescent, S. W., wife of Capt. Moreton Gage, 7th Dragoon Guards of a son.
HIGGINSON—July 5, at Petit Menage, Jersey, wife of Capt. H. W. Higginson, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers of a son.
JAMES—July 10, at 41 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, wife of Capt. the Hon. Cuthbert James of a son.
NUGENT—July 9, at St. Cross Grange, Winchester, wife of Capt. F. Nugent. Rifle Brigade of a son.
SILLEM—July 5, at Lissonfield House, Portobello, Dublin, wife of Major Arnold Sillem, the Queen's Regt. of a daughter.
WEMYSS—July 3, at Hurrington, Crown Hill R. S. O., Devon, wife of Capt. E. W. E. Wemyss, R. N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GREENWOOD-PEARLE—July 7, at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, Major Greenwood, M.D., LL.B., to Emily Maud, daughter of the late John Mark Pearle.
MARKES-RYAN—July 3, at St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, John Carlon Markes, captain 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, to Philomena Agnes Mary, daughter of Charles Edward Ryan M.D., J.P.

DEATHS.

ADAM—July 7, at Hythe, Lieut. Ronald Adam, of the King's Dragoon Guards, son of James Adam.
ADAMS—July 5, Capt. David Adams, of 5 Connaught Mansions, Battersea Park, aged 45.
ALTHORP—July 4, at 28 Bruton Street, the Viscountess Althorp.
BARBER—July 8, at 3 Arodene Road, Brixton Hill, Capt. John Bell Barber, late of the Indian Marine Survey, aged 79.
BELL—June 30, in France Capt. Maurice D. Bell, R.A., of Fitz, James Avenue, Kensington, W.
CROSTHWAITE—June 27, at sea, on board R. M. S.S. Aragon Charles Crosthwaite, formerly lieutenant-colonel, Royal Art. aged 67.
HINXMAN—Julp 4, at 44 Denbigh Stdeet, S, W., Major-Gen. Rowley Willes Hinxman, colonel-commandant 4th batt. King's Royal Rifles, aged 75.
SIMPSON—July 4, at Harrogate, Lieut.-Col. Charles Edward Pinckney Simpson, late 29th (Worcestershire) Regt., aged 65.
SOMERSET—July 3, at 8 Chesterfield Street, the Hon. Charlotte C. E. Somerset, daughter of the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan. and great niece of the first Duke of Wellington.
SPARKES—July 4, at 0 Pall Mall Place, London, Col. William Spottiswoode Sparkes, C.M.G., late of the Welsh Regt. and Egyptian Army, aged 44.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GLOVER—July 23, the wife of G. A. Glover, of a son, Joyhing T. E., North Lakhimpur, Assam.

DEATH.

HARPER—July 19, at Heroucherra, Cachar, A. F. Harper (late of Kallinecherra).

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES.

	Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle	0	6	each
Do. Large "	0	10	"
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4	"
Do. Medium "	0	6	"
Do. Large "	0	10	"
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle	0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	1	2	
"LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle	0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24	0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	10	

SOLE AGENTS :—
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 3-51m., 4-2a. Low water, 9-22m., 10-24a.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 4-58m., 4-58a. Low water, 10-32m., 11-36a.

CHAWLS FOR MIDDLE CLASSES.—It is gratifying to notice that Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, the Marwaree millionaire, has undertaken to build chawls for the middle classes of Bombay citizens, in Gilder Street, at an aggregate cost of about thirty lakhs of rupees. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the first of these proposed chawls was performed by Mr. Jainaranjee, the head moonim of the Raja Bahadur, on the Nagpanchmi day, in the presence of all the employes of the Bombay branch of the firm.

STOLEN ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Inspector Morris charged Ganpat Lal Behari, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Bicaji and Co., jewellers at Apollo Bunder Road, with theft of silver jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 110. The complainant stated that accused was his servant for a month or so in November last and that he was in the habit of extracting articles from the safes and drawers. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPIUM POISONING.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu, named Dugroo Gungaram, residing at Ferguson Road. Deceased became ill on the 25th instant, and Dr. Ardeshir C. Dhondi treated him. Dugroo however died, and Dr. Ardeshir certified that the death was due to strychnine poisoning. His body was taken to the cremation ground where the cremation was refused pending police investigations. The body was then removed to the Morgue where a *post mortem* examination showed that death was due to opium poisoning. A verdict of suicide was returned.

KNOCKED BY A MOTOR-CAR.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged one Kushna Narayen with driving a motor-car recklessly and without a license. The accused, who is a cleaner in the employ of one D. C. Bolton, took out his master's motor-car without permission and whilst driving down the Marine Lines road, knocked down Private Bastiram Jemaran belonging to the 113th Native Infantry who was at the time going to the Parade ground. The evidence showed that the accused was driving at a rate of about 7 miles an hour and before the accident occurred never blew his horn. Inspector Bodley stated that the accused was very lucky in managing to stop the motor-car about 40 paces away by pressing the clutch, and when he put him to a test accused knew nothing whatever as to the way in which the brake was to be handled. The accused admitted having no license and was fined Rs. 15 or in default 7 days' imprisonment on the first charge, Rs. 5 on the second and was disqualified from obtaining a license to drive a motor-car for a period of one month.

Washington Irving's SKETCH-BOOK appears in "The York Library" by which Messrs. George Bell and Sons are bringing the best writings of classical authors within the reach of every one. This edition is based on the revised edition published in 1848. The work was first issued in America in 1819-20 in seven numbers, the author assuming the name of "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent." It was first published in England in 1820 at the author's risk, but the book was soon after taken over by the enterprising firm of Murray, publishers, the discriminating principal being a friend and admirer of Washington Irving. A short life of the author preceded his preface to the "Sketches."

THE HARBOUR DISASTER.

THREE BODIES FOUND AND TWO BURIED.

The results of four days scouring of the shores of Bombay Harbour has at last resulted in the finding of some of the bodies of the victims of the disaster to Pilot Schooner No. 1, which went down last Monday in severe weather. Ever since the Tuesday morning officers of the Port Trust have been scouring the Harbour confines in hope of coming across the bodies of the three European victims and those of the Kalasis who were drowned. Yesterday morning information was received that three bodies had been found floating in the sea near Karanja, and it is thought they must have been carried there by a current from the spot where the ill-fated Pilot Schooner foundered.

One of the bodies was that of a European, whilst two were lascars.

One body found at Elephanta was buried there. The body of another lascar was found at Karanja, and was also buried there. Mr. Deane, Harbour Master, and Mr. Proctor at once proceeded to Karanja to bring back the body of the European, a coffin being on board the boat, and for hours last night an officer watched from the tower of the Port Trust Building for a sight of the boat conveying the corpse to Bombay. Notice was quickly sent to Mr. Byrne, the Coroner for Bombay, and immediately the body was brought ashore the inquest was proceeded with.

Late last evening Messrs. Warner and Hill, Pilots in the service of the Bombay Port Trust who had been sent out to sea to continue the search for the victims of the disaster, found a body floating off the Karanja Creek. It was brought ashore and seen to be that of a European. Both the lascars were believed to be of the crew of the ill-fated Pilot Schooner No. 1. "Panchnamas" were formed at Elephanta and at Karanja and the native lascars were interred, in their respective places. The Assistant Collector at Karanja was informed of the finding of the bodies, and due intimation was sent to Bombay. The body of the European found at Karanja was believed to be that of Mr. C. T. Proctor, First Class Pilot. To identify the body, Mr. Leofric Proeter, brother of the deceased, was sent to Karanja in the Port Trust steam-launch "Leda" in charge of Harbour Master Dean and Inspector Walker. An elm-wood coffin with brass fittings was taken in the boat. There Mr. L. Procter identified the deceased's body as that of his brother by the tatoo marks on both his arms. The body was placed in the coffin and brought ashore at the Ballard Pier at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. At that time there were present at the Pier, Commander H. S. Black, Port Officer, Commander J. Wilson, Assistant Port Officer, Superintendent Walton and others, sorrowfully awaiting the arrival of the boat.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, then proceeded with the inquest on the body of the late Mr. C. T. Proctor, First Class Pilot, one of the victims of the sad occurrence.

The following Europeans formed the jury :—

Mr. William C. Speeding, Foreman ; Messrs. Alfred H. Elliott, Samuel Jenkins, Hugh G. Stewart, James G. Brown, Duncan Revie and George M. O'Hara

Mr. Leofric Proctor said he was Third Officer in the service of the B. I. S. N. Company, and lived at present at Sandhurst House. He had looked at the body before the inquest was held and had identified it as that of his brother. The deceased was a First Class Pilot in the service of the Bombay Port Trust. His age was thirty-five. Witness recognized the body by tatoo marks on both arms, by a missing front tooth, and by a false tooth. Witness had no doubt of the identity. The tatto mark on the right arm was a heart with a cross and an anchor across the heart. The tatoo mark on the left arm was a Union Jack and an ensign crossed.

Questioned by the Foreman the witness said deceased did not wear a ring habitually.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned to Monday next at 6 p. m. at the same place.

FUNERAL.

At about half past five the coffin containing the deceased pilot was placed in a hearse and taken to the Sewree cemetery from the pier. In spite of the very short notice given for the funeral, it was largely attended. Amongst those who formed the funeral procession were the Hon. Sir Walter C. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust ; Commander Black, Port Officer ; Commander Wilson, Assistant Port Officer ; Captain R. J. Dean, Harbour Master ; Captain Chandler, acting Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Mr. Messent, Port Trust Engineer ; Mr. L. Proctor, Mr. Hansen, Deputy Secretary of the Port Trust ; Mr. Piper, Dock Master ; Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Knight, Mr. A. Sharp, Mr. J. Sharp, and other officials in the service of the Port Trust. Different shipping companies in Bombay were also represented in the funeral procession. A number of pilots and clerks, employes of the Port Trust, also attended the obsequies. A number of wreaths were placed upon the grave.

After an impressive ceremony, the body was interred.

The flags on the Port Trust building and on the pilot schooners and launches were carried yesterday half-mast high out of respect to the late pilot.

BRANDING A GIRL WITH A FIRE-BRAND.

Ten Years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeal of Thagni woman, wife of Ghanchado Ukardo, who had been convicted of committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The charge against the accused was the murder of Sardi girl, aged 11, by fatally branding her with a burning fire brand, taken out of the fire-place in the house. The jury, however, brought in its verdict on the lesser count, and recommended the accused to mercy. The Judge, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, of Surat, though the case to have been so clear on the greater charge that he was on the point of making a reference ; but, as he stated in his finding, for considerations affecting the merits of the case, and in view of the recommendations made by the jury, he abstained from reporting the matter to the High Court, and passed the above sentence on the accused. It appeared that the girl was the step-daughter of the accused. She had allowed a goat to go astray, and gorge itself to death on a quantity of castor-oil pods. The next morning, she would not get up to grind the corn. This so enraged the accused that she flew into a great fury, and branded the child all about her body, finishing with thrusting the fire-brand into her mouth and causing almost instantaneous death. Accused's defence was that her object was to correct the child ; she did not intend to kill her. The Sessions Judge said that the jury should have observed that this was a cruel murder ; but as its verdict was neither perverse nor patently wrong, he refrained from reporting the matter to the High Court.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

NOTICE.

Our Dawk Editions are published specially to give our Up-country Subscribers the latest and fullest news up to the time of despatch of the paper by the Mail. Thus, for instance, Poona, Kirkee, Igatpuri, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad, and intermediate Stations on both the lines of Railway receive their papers with the News and Telegrams brought up to the hour of posting and not, as hitherto, merely the ordinary Morning Edition posted by these Mails.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff

"J. H. B."—Please communicate your name and address.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Few soldiers of the modern world have invested their names with such a halo of romance as Sir Charles Napier. His rugged exterior, his chivalrous instincts, his excitability and hastiness of temper, his untiring energy and his extraordinary bravery combine to stir the imagination of young and old alike. Though more than fifty years have passed since he laid down the office of Commander-in-Chief in India, his name is still remembered with veneration and his exploits entitle him to a very high place among the long list of great Anglo-Indian sepoy-generals in the 19th century. Like the Lawrences he was of Scoto-Irish extraction, like the Lawrences and the Wellesleys he was one of a group of celebrated brothers. To their mother, the illustrious Sara Lennox, the Napiers owed many of those qualities which secured for the three brothers Charles, William and George, enduring fame. From the first Charles Napier's career partakes of the extraordinary. Born in 1872 he obtained a commission at the age of twelve, which betokens wonderful precocity even in those days of early maturity. Curiously enough his schooling came afterwards ; he withdrew from the army for four years to attend a school in Ireland. At seventeen he rejoined the Colours and received a Staff appointment ; at eighteen he received a commission in a newly formed rifle corps—the 95th. Here he set himself to study seriously the theory and history of war. "I quit the mess," he writes in 1807, "at 5 o'clock, and from that to 10 o'clock gives me four hours more reading. There is a billiard-table, but feeling a grievous fondness for it, and fearing to be drawn into play for money I have not touched a cue lately." We find him deeply regretting the Peace of Amiens in 1801, and great was his desire for active service. But, his opportunity was soon to come. He joined Sir John Moore's camp of instruction at Shornchiffe in 1805 and there went through a great quantity of hard but invaluable training. Offered a majority in a Cape Colonial Corps in 1806, he by a stroke of luck effected an exchange into the 50th regiment, which was shortly despatched to the Peninsula. There he took part in the famous retreat under his venerated Commander Sir John Moore, and in the fatal battle of Corunna he was likely to have lost his life. We have a graphic despatch from his own pen in addition to the masterly narrative of William, his soldier-historian brother. Charles's regiment eventually found itself scattered amongst lanes and vineyards, and confronted by overwhelming forces of the enemy. His leg was broken by a musket-ball just above the ankle. Heedless of the pain he strove with the assistance of some four privates to cut through the dense body of Frenchmen. "'Follow me, and we'll cut through them,' then with a start I rushed forward." The Frenchmen had halted, but now ran in to us, and just as my spring was made the wounded leg failed, and I felt a stab in the back; it gave me no pain, but felt cold and threw me on my face. Turning to look, I saw the man who had stabbed me making a second thrust. Whereupon, letting go my sabre I caught his bayonet by the socket, turned the thrust, and raising myself by the exertion, grasped his fire-lock with both hands. Thus in a mortal struggle regaining my feet. His companions had now come up, and I heard the dying cries of the four men with me, who were all instantly bayoneted. . . . " A number of Frenchmen then struck at him with their muskets, clubbed and bruised him, and seemed indisposed to give quarter. "At that moment a tall dark man came up, seized the end of the musket with his left hand, whirled his brass-hilted sabre round, and struck me a powerful blow on the head, which was bare, the cocked hat having fallen off."

Fortunately the blow only cut Napier to the bone, not through it. The Frenchmen had now battered him sufficiently and gave quarter, though they rifled their prisoner of all his belongings. Nearly sixty years afterwards Charles Napier says of this episode that "fear had made me desperate. Had I not lost my sabre I think I could have cut my way through." Two years in the Peninsula produced six wounds. At Busaco, where Wellington's powers were so severely taxed, he received a nasty wound in the jaw, and for long was incapable of speaking as well as in danger of losing his sight. His intrepid brothers were knocked about with equal regularity. To his great regret he left the Peninsula before the crowning victories of Salamanca and Vittoria. Appointed to command the 102nd at Bermuda he devoted himself to the manufacture of efficient soldiers with all the ardour and knowledge of a veteran drill-sergeant. Next he served in the disgraceful American War of 1812-13, and was thereby prevented from sharing in the glories of Waterloo. Peace now reigned in Europe, but Napier was not the man to waste his time, and he passed some of the most industrious years of his life at the Farnham Military College. At that time the Ionian Islands were held by Great Britain and Napier was appointed Military Resident in Cephalonia. There he first discovered the qualities of a great administrator, qualities which were afterwards to be given such unique opportunities in Sind. "He checked feudal oppression, established courts of justice, and developed the material prosperity of the island by building roads and bridges," Then followed from 1830 a decade of lean inactive years in England, when Napier and his wife felt the pinch of poverty. Next, a short tenure of the Northern Command in England was succeeded by the assumption of the Poona Command in India, when Napier had already reached the age of sixty. In the Deccan the energy of the man was communicated to his troops, and all the votaries of slackness lamented that casualness and antique method found no place in the general's programme.

In 1843 arrived the great opportunity of Napier's life. Sent to command in Sind, he pushed on the war against the Amirs with extraordinary rapidity and success, and announced the conquest of the country in the famous *Peccavi* telegram. The political aspect of the conquest of Sind does not concern us here, and however, Napier, encouraged by Lord Ellenborough, may have been to blame in provoking the war, as a fighter he gained immortal distinction in the battles of Meanee and Haiderabad. Empowered to govern the newly annexed territory, he determined to conciliate the inhabitants by moderation and good sense. He reduced interference with native customs to a minimum, laid the foundation of Karachi's modern greatness and strove in every way to increase the resources of the land. Though advanced in years, his energy and endurance were in no whit diminished ; he rode seventy-five miles on a camel in 1845 in the Sind desert, just as he had ridden a single horse ninety miles at a stretch in the Peninsular War, nearly forty years before. His characteristic astuteness is illustrated by his action with regard to *Sati*. He was resolved to suppress widow-burning in Sind, as it had previously been abolished throughout British India. The Brahman priest, however, urged that *Sati* was too sacred a custom to be touched, and that the national customs of all people should be respected. This was Napier's reply : "Be it so. The burning of widows is your custom ; prepare the pile. But my nation has also a custom. When men burn women alive, we hang them, and confiscate all their property. My carpenters, therefore, shall erect gibbets on which to hang all concerned when the widow is consumed. Let us all act according to national customs." Space forbids an account of the later stages of Napier's life. His last public office was that of Commander-in-Chief of India, a post he held from 1849 to 1851. It was signalised by an expedition against the Afridis, by the quickly repressed Sepoy Mutiny in 1850, and the controversy between Napier and Dalhousie on the subject, and it was characterised by a determined attempt to instil a more perfect tone into the army and a higher spirit of discipline into the ranks of the commissioned officers. He recommended the larger recruitment of Gurkhas, and his profound insight into character led him to prophesy the approach of an extended Mutiny. In 1851 the old hero was bidden God-speed from Bombay at a great public banquet, where he declared with much emotion :—"This very day, fifty-seven years ago, I received my commission as an ensign, and girded on my father's sword, which has for these long years hung at my side. I received that commission rejoicing as a boy. Your kindness has made me finish my career rejoicing as a man." On arrival in England he was received with great expressions of regard by the aged Duke of Wellington and the Queen : but he was already in his 75th year and he only survived the Victor of Waterloo one year, dying in 1853 to the regret of all who cherished the qualities which go to make a hero.

The Exchange Problem. Adverting to our previous remarks on the subject of "Stability" *versus* "Fixity" in relation to exchange between India and England, we drew attention to the transition in the terms used in describing what is called the "Reserve" held by the Mint. We then pointed out that the term had been altered in a recent return issued by the Mint at Calcutta to "Blank Reserve Fund." On reference, however, to the succeeding return for the period 8th to 15th instant, we find that these words have gone through another change to "Gold Standard Reserve." It would, therefore, appear that there is either considerable uncertainty in the minds of the Financial Experts of the Government of India as to the object they wish to attain or that that object is involved in uncertainty. Whichever it may be, we think that the public are entitled to a declaration as to what the future of the so-called "standard" is to be. This ringing of verbal changes may be regarded as nothing more than flirting with a policy that should be controlled by some principle. Surely, the experience of all these years, since the Sovereign has become a fifteen-rupee gold-piece, should have had the effect of enabling the Financial Department to come to a definite conclusion as to what is good or bad in regard to the future of Exchange. If it be otherwise, then all we have to say is that the sooner practical finance is brought to bear upon the situation, the better will it be for commerce and trade ; for, as now, the public mind is not assured of any definite line on the part of the Government, and there must be a consequent reticence on the part of investors—English investors in particular—with regard to investments in Indian markets, whether it be in regard to shares or stock or any other factor which is influenced by, and connected with, Indian commerce. We thoroughly appreciate the fact that the exchange problem is one that is controlled, not only by considerations of economics, but that it also has an inter-political character : we do not in the least degree seek to discount the position that the British Government holds in being able to manipulate the advantages that are offered by a dual currency of silver and gold—an important financial situation in the event of a European war ; but, at the same time, the policy that is intended to be pursued should be definitely laid down. We suggest in this connection that if India is to continue to be a silver standard country, the intimate relations that exist between India and England should be carefully borne in mind by official financiers in the direction of rendering facilities for British capitalists to invest their money in the Indian markets, without having any apprehensions as to the rate of exchange at which the results of their investments will return to them. We refer in particular to the conditions controlling Government Paper, and we think that it would be a wise move on the part of the Government of India if it could be arranged with the Secretary of State that interest on such paper shall be paid in the same way as is the interest on Consols by the Bank of England at 16*d.* per rupee. If this reform be attained, we think that it would be a practical step in the direction which it is so desirable to establish—a sympathetic relation through the medium of money between the financial relations of India and England, synchronising with the various other interests that are identified one with the other.

Bombay Police Report. The year just reported upon was one of exceptional briskness for the Bombay City Police. The Royal visit brought three hundred thousand people to the island, yet notwithstanding the extra work it gave them, the Police—especially the mounted branch—thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The report, however, says that the harassing and responsible duties which had to be performed, night and day, during particularly trying weather resulted in Mr. Gell's health utterly breaking down. Similarly, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Phillips' illness was directly attributable to the same cause, whilst the late Mr. Pogson was also incapacitated for a portion of the time he was down here on special duty. Moreover, three Superintendents and eight Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors had to be placed on the sick-list for various periods. Yet the Royal visit lasted less than a week, from beginning to end. We make no remark, but we cannot help thinking that if we had to employ the Police to assist in our defences on an emergency for a few days, we should require a large proportion of dhooly-bearers and an enormous field hospital. It is a matter for regret the numbers of havildars and constables who dropped in their tracks and had to be swept into hospital are not given, as it is deemed necessary to refer to the Royal visit any more than incidentally. However, the amount of crime with which the police had to deal was greater than in the previous year. Instead of 43,791 cases of real crime as in 1904-5, they had 45,032 and of these 76·35 per cent. resulted in conviction. Of serious crime, there were twenty cases of murder and attempted murder. Summarising the whole year's history, the Acting Commissioner picks out the following as the salient points :—A further increase in the number of cognizable cases reported which was mainly under the Local Acts comprised in the heading "Class VI. and Miscellaneous," the increase being specially noticeable under the Public Conveyance Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, a fall in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases reported which, when compared with the percentage for 1903, is insignificant ; whilst at the same time the percentage of convictions in real cases as also of persons convicted to persons arrested has remained practically stationary for the last three years, and a drop in the percentage of property recovered to property stolen was neutralised to a great extent by the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. Viewing these general results as a whole, Mr. Souter observes that the force would appear to have maintained its reputation for efficiency in grappling with crime. A copy of the report having been duly sent to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, we observe that gentleman says he "endorses the remarks contained in paragraph 71 of the Report." The said paragraph runs : "The good relations existing between the Magistracy and the Police continued during the year"—but is quite unnecessary. The Magistrate has to sit between the Police and the prisoner, and it is preferable that he should be on good terms with neither of them, especially as it is sometimes difficult to distinguish on which side lies the greater virtue.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m., yesterday.

Sir John Millbank arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's. Mail Steamer Peninsular.

Major-General Nixon will take up his appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry in India on the 13th August at Simla.

A Breakage on the Tonga Road between Kalka and Solon has delayed the Punjab mail for some hours.

Even should the Secunderabad division be placed under the Eastern Command, we understand, there is not the slightest likelihood of the head quarters of the Eastern Command being transferred to Ootacamund.

There is a large demand for coral in India, and buyers from Nepal and Tibet are willing to pay exorbitant prices for good qualities. Nevertheless the supply imported through Bengal ports fell to 126,023lbs. or by 29 per cent. As a matter of fact artificial coral is now a severe competitor with the natural article, which is perhaps not a bad thing since the natural supply seems to be failing. The demand for the artificial product grows steadily, and last year the imports were valued at well over three lakhs of rupees.

In the Central Provinces, at the present time, one of the chief reforms necessary is a reduction in the number of district jails and an increase in the size of the remainder. Small jails mean expensive and inefficient administration, and in the Central Provinces the average cost of maintaining and guarding each prisoner reached the high figure of Rs. 90 last year. Establishment charges alone amounted to Rs. 47 per head, which is nearly double the average for the whole of India.

Mr. Nihal Chand, Rai Bahadur, has issued a short statement setting forth very clearly the claims of the United Provinces to fairer treatment than they at present receive from the Government of India. Bengal spends 53 per cent, and Bombay 64 per cent of the revenue raised within their areas, while the United Provinces are allowed to spend only 43 per cent. The result, says the *Pioneer*, is that a condition bordering on insolvency prevails, and that the local Government has to cut and carve at the expense of efficiency all round. Even Mr. Baker has admitted "much sympathy with the Government of the United Provinces, but more than sympathy is required. Local conditions do not justify the people of Agra and Oudh being required to bear a considerable part of the burdens of Central Government expenditure which ought to be met by other provinces." Mr. Nihal Chand suggests that the subject should have the attention of the gentry of the United Provinces who are about to meet at Lucknow. It would certainly be a more practical matter than the wild cat scheme for transferring the High Courts, which appears to be the chief subject of discussion contemplated by the convener of the Lucknow meeting.

Sir Charles Lyall presided on the 10th instant at the Hotel Cecil, at the annual dinner of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh) Association, which is composed for the most part of old boys of the College, the object of which is the furtherance of the education of Mussulmans on Oxford and Cambridge lines. The Chairman, in proposing the loyal toast said that the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the College on their tour in India had done that Institution a great deal of good, and Their Royal Highnesses' gift of rupees had resulted in the foundation of several Schools of Science. Sir Thomas Raleigh, in proposing the toast of the College, expressed the opinion that one such College was not sufficient for such a vast country as India, and would suggest that institutions run on similar lines, and having similar ideals, should be started in other parts. Responding to the toast, the Hon'ble Justice B. Tyabji heartily agreed with the suggestion made by the last speaker. He thought it a great reproach to the Mahomedans that they so neglected female education.

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HOLIDAY HUMOURS,*

BY

S. BARING-GOULD.

(*Author of "Chris of All Sorts," &c.*)

I was talking the other day to a mechanic in the East of London, when he informed me with a grave face that he had seen shrimps growing in a field for the first time, on a day when he had taken a run into the country. I opened my eyes, and told him that he was surely mistaken : but he stuck to his point, seen them he had, a whole field full of them. I discovered in the end what he really had seen—a field of barley, and the bearded barley heads he had mistaken for shrimps.

Those who live in a great town, and who do not see what there is in the country except on a bank holiday, are very likely to see amiss, or to draw wrong conclusions from what they do see.

So in the old song about Rosa May :—

A native though of London town,
The country I admire,
To wed a simple milking maid
Is all my heart's desire.
Then I shall live a shepherd's life,
The sheep each day be shorn,
The calves' fresh kidneys daily yield
For breakfast every morn.
Oh ! Oh ! I fancy I can see her run,
Adown at Farmer Fenn's,
A-picking up the new-laid eggs from the cow,
And milking the cocks and hens.

More and more every year the inhabitants of the towns migrate to the country for the children's holidays, and this is most desirable, not only because, that in the fresh country air the little ones gain health and strength, but also because it is educative, their minds are open to receive new impressions and to take in new ideas.

A COUNTRY LIFE IS SWEET.

We are supposed to learn a great deal when we take a Continental tour. Possibly, but not so much as imagined, unless we can speak fluently the language of the country that we visit ; if we drift about with personally conducted tourists, we learn little or nothing. But should we, instead, make up our minds to go down for a few weeks into some English farmhouse, then I am sure that we shall acquire a stock of knowledge superior to what we could gain in the same time by running abroad with others in a shoal, who all speak English, and give ten minutes to see a famous church, ten minutes to a picture gallery, ten minutes to a Devil's Bridge, and ten minutes to Mount Pilatus.

And for children, what can be conceived better than a rustication during the holidays ? It is not good for a child to grow up in town wholly, to get the London smoke into his heart and brain so that he can appreciate nothing but what is of the town, towny. He needs to be brought into the midst of the precious things of God's creation, to learn to love the flowers, the birds, the insects ; to become intimate with the domestic animals, the cows and calves, the sheep and lambs, and the farmer's dogs. This gets the mind and soul of a child out of the London rut. It opens to him new fields of enjoyment, enlarges his sphere of interests.

"A country life is sweet,
In moderate cold and heat,
To walk in the air, how pleasant and fair !
In every field of wheat,
The fairest of flowers, adorning the bowers,
And every meadow's brow.
To that, I say, no courtier may,
Compare with they who clothe in grey,
And follow the painful plough."

The farm folks doubtless, over the fire in the winter, relate with amusement some of the mistakes made concerning simple things that have been fallen into by their lodgers during the summer, yet they like to have these same lodgers, bear a very friendly feeling towards them, and are glad to see them again.

REPARTEE AND WIT.

But the country farmer or labourer resists any treatment *de haut en bas* from the townsman. A bicyclist was spinning down the road to Moreton in Devon, not knowing where he was, and night approaching, he drew up where he saw an old farmer leaning on a gate.

"I say, you Johnnie, where am I ? I want a bed."

"You're just fourteen miles from Wonford Asylum," was the quiet response, "and fourteen from Newton Workhouse, and fourteen from Princetown prison, and you'll find suitable quarters in any one of these."

But on the other hand the holiday taker will pick up some droll sayings, quaint expressions, odd words, and dry proverbs, and not a few racy anecdotes, if he converses with the country farmer or labourer.

Last summer a family was in a farm-house, the father of the family being away in the Mediterranean.

"Where be he ?" asked the farmer's wife of her lady guest.

"Now he's in Turkey."

"Many turkeys there ?"

"Do you mean Turks ?"

"I reckon it's the same. Plenty of 'em ?"

"Oh, of course, any number."

"Dear life ! Ain't you afraid of his coming off badly ? I've had four turkeys, and they was fierce, and went at my legs. I reckon they'll peck him black and blue."

Another lady asked the caretaker of the church in the parish, where she had taken up her holiday residence, "Do you have Mattins here ?"

"Mattings, ma'am ? Lor' bless'y. We did have cocoanut matting, but we have took 'em up and laid down tiles."

"So your 'usband be dead, ma'am," said a farmer's wife to her guest. "Dear, dear ! and you be left a dissolute (desolate) widow."

Mrs. Malaprop is abroad in the country.

"I grows a lot of marguerites," said a small market gardener. "I do like 'em, they be so profligate."

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR.

The same man had a little greenhouse ; he asked a gentleman visitor :—"Now can you tell me the name of this flower ? I can't find it out." "Well," answered the gentleman, "it is dubious." Next day, on visiting the greenhouse, he found the plant labelled "Dubius," and another "Double Dubius."

I had a very conceited, self-taught gardener once who called the plumbago *Lumbago* ; I gave him some Bigonia roots. "Big ones," said he scornfully, "I call 'em only Little ones." One day he said to me, "I'm raising you some Citizens, sir !" meaning the citisus. "Thank you," I replied, "I prefer raising them myself."

Two old men were discussing the death of a mutual friend : "What did he die of ?" says one. "Died of a Tuesday," was the reply. "No, I mean died o' what malady." "Well I can't say exactly, but 'twas nothing serious."

Holiday makers on the Continent come in for certain humours.

We took an English servant abroad with us once, who could not speak French ; he came with a grave face to my mother, and said : "Please, ma'am, I don't think you can eat the supper that they are getting ready for you. The soup is made of shoes (*choux*)—they told me as much when I pointed to the pot. And as to the solid food,—will you believe me, ma'am—they are actually going to cook two pulleys (*poulets*). What will they eat next ?"

The same man, on another occasion, came to my father with a ghastly face :—"Oh, sir ! I beg you will interfere. The cook and house-maid have been discussing what they are going to give you all—and me also, me who never did them a mite of harm—"

"Why what are they going to give us, Pensolly ?"

"Poison, Sir—I heard them say so, poison.'

The fellow had heard them say *poisson*.

Certain situations, certain experiences are distinctly humorous when looked back upon, but fail at the time to excite one's mirth.

FUN IN RETROSPECT.

My wife and I went down the Canon of the Ardeche shooting the rapids, one day in early spring from Vallon. I ordered a carriage to meet us at St. Martin, where the green river passes out of the mouth of that marvellous ravine, to take us back to Vallon, and it was to be at St. Martin at 4 p.m.

The first humorous incident was due to an altercation between the garcon of the hotel and boatman. The garcon would not carry our cold lunch to the other's cottage, and the boatman would not go to the inn to fetch it, as he bore a grudge against the hotel-keeper. We had walked down to the river about two miles off, and when the boat arrived—there was no lunch. Anyone who knows what the early morning snack is in France,—a tiny bit of bread with a cafe-au-lait,—will understand what a little stand—by that was likely to prove, when there was no chance of getting a bite till 4 p.m., as not a village, not a house, is on the way down, and it takes five hours to descend the ravine.

Well, we had to go fasting. There was no time to send back for our lunch, and off we went, and arrived at St. Martin at 4 p.m. The carriage arrived an hour late, and the horses had to be rested for two hours, as the distance from Vallon was 28 miles. We started a little after 7 p.m., and now comes in the humour of the thing—retrospective only. We had not proceeded far before we heard the voices of the two boatmen in close proximity behind us. I stood up in the carriage, looked back, and to my dismay found that we were towing the boat on a cart, and the two boatmen in the boat, up the hill. I protested that I had not reckoned on this. But the driver pointed out that he had brought the cart to St. Martin behind the carriage for that very purpose. No boat could ascend the rapids of the Ardeche, it must return that way.

OVERLAND TOWING.

The night grew pitch dark. We passed a village —a bright light shone out of a tavern door. Then the voices in our rear ceased. On looking back we found that they had unhitched the cart, and had gone into the pothouse to refresh themselves. At the second village our driver halted to find out what had become of the two men in a boat. Presently they arrived. One had a cousin at the village and had induced him to put in his horse, and catch us up. Our driver swore at the boatmen and bade them hitch on again. They did so. But so soon as we started, "I really ought to give my cousin a drink for the help he afforded us," said one man. "Unhitch." So they unhitched again, and went back to regale the cousin. This was too much for my patience and that of our coachman, and we went on without them, and reached Vallon at midnight. But if we had been constrained to drag that cart and boat and two men in the boat, we should not have arrived till noon next day. As it was, one must have gone into the shafts and the other thrust behind through the night for eighteen miles. I saw nothing of them next day. They had not arrived at 11 a.m. when I left. I laugh at the adventure now. I did not then.

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THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. July 10.
Arrivals Reported in London.

Major P R J Gurdon, B.
Capt de V Condon, B.
Capt F S Walker B.
Mr C G Bayne, C S I, B Cov.
Mr H E McColl, B. Cov.
Mr J G Cumming, B. Cov.
Mr W R Gourlay, B. Cov.
Mr A H Parker, B. Cov.
Mr A B Kennedy, B.
Mr M B Comber, B.
Mr L Bagshawe, B.
Mr H Cooper, B.
Mr R W Martin, B.
Mr S E Stinton, B.
Mr C S Middlemiss, B.
Mr W Carrole, B.
Mr A Cooper, B
Mr C E Holleway, B,
Mr G F R Blackwell, B.
Lieut-Col W A Lee, I M S, M.
Mr. W A Doig, M Cov.
Mr C F Sykes, M.
Lieut-Col M Collie, I M S, Bo.
Major T D C Barry, I M S, Bo.
Mr C S F Crofton, Bo Cov.

Extensions of Leave.

Major L A Forbes, B. 6 mo M C.
Caps H R J Rainier, I M S, B, 4 mo M C.
Capt T H Delany, I M S, B, 6 mo M C.
Capt W M P Wood, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A Sabonadiere, B Cov, 10 days' furlough.
Mr C H Marsh, B Cov, 4 mo extraordinary leave on M C.
Mr J Johnston, B Cov, furlough to Nov 3, 1906.
Mr H Cooper, B. 6 mo M C.
Mr A J Gibson, B, 3 mo MC.
Mr E Musprat, B 6 mo M C.
Mr B Swire, M, 1 mo M C.

Permitted to Return.

Capt H C Beadon, B.
Lieut A P Sandeman, B.
Mr W B Cotton, B Cov.
Wr J D Boylan, B.
Mr W Cooper, B.
Mr H St J Mungavin, B.
Mr B Swire, M.
Mr W S Mangan, Bo.
Mr O S Martin, Bo.

From July 10 to July 13.
Arrivals Reported in London.

Col H Hamilton, C B, I M S,
Capt S B Watson, 64 Prs.

Extensions of Leave.

Lieut-Col N A K Burne, 40 Pathans, 4 mo.
Capt G P Grant 106 Prs 3mo
Lieut B C Marsh R I M, 1 mo.

Permitted to Return.

Major W B Young, 69 Punj
Major F A Wilson, R E.
Major E A Edgell, R E.
Capt W O Grant, 126 Inf.
Capt C A James, 126 Inf.
Capt C W Robinson, S T C.
Capt D M Govan, 5 G R.
Capt F L S Charke 30 Punj
Lieut C W B Birdwood, 1-6 G R.
Lieut M S Hewett, 7 Rajpoots.
Lieut K D Ames, attached Bedfordshire Regt.
Lieut H B Leapingwell, 97 Inf
Commander W J Beauchamp, R I M.
Commandar L D Vale, R I M.

VIN ORDINAIRE.

By The Sampler.

THE PRISONETTE.

(A SOLILOQUY OF THE SUFFER-AGE.)

[The growing diposition of certain ladies to "languish" in prison "for the Cause" will only be counteracted by a strong sense of the ridiculous inculcated on the majority of the aspiring minds.—*Weekly Paper*.]

Here, in this dungeon dim,
Sent by aggressive Him,
I languish for the Feminine futurity.
Have I inscribed my name
Upon the scroll of fame,
Or am I relegated to obscurity ?

Am I "alive" outside,
And circulating wide
In articles, historic, for posterity ?
Or shall I find, too late,
That this unhappy fate
Is ridiculed and charged to my temerity ?

Oh, men, uncouth and gruff,
The weapon you term "bluff"—
How say you, do you think this is a bit of it ?
Were I but only sure
You thought it nothing more,
I would not have indulged a single whit of it !
But that's the horrid part :
When Woman makes a start
For Progress, she'll admit the charge of vanity;
But what she ever fears
Is when her *way* appears,
In certain eyes, to border on insanity.

And you, O great M. P.,
What think you now of me ?—
A sorry little sufferer in martyrdom ?
Or are you thus inclined
To style me in your mind—
"A piece of petty petticoated Tartar-dom" ?
To make a jolly row,
It ever seemed, till now,
In agitating personally meant a prize ;
But times are all awry,
And, oh ! to think that I
Should never be the better for my enterprise !

Perhaps I may be wrong—
My methods over strong,
Too full of dynamite and electricity ;
In future I will bring
My wits to pull the string
From well within the zone of domesticity

—*Public Opinion.*

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AND STREET ACCIDENTS.

The Report of the Acting Commissioner of Police for the past year shows that 730 persons were injured 52 and were killed by being run over, 10 by tram cars and 42 by other conveyances, showing an increase of 7 in number of those killed and of 44 in the number of those injured. The Mounted Police alone dealt with 1,501 cases of rash driving during the year 1905 as compared with 1,190 during 1904, showing an increase of 309 cases.

The total number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay during the year 1905 was as under :—Public conveyances 9,678, private conveyances 7,812, total 17,490, showing an increase of 253 and 781 in public and private conveyances respectively. The public conveyances consisted of—Victorias 1,359, recklas 214, labour carts 8,108, total 9,678. The registration of motor vehicles was commenced on the 1st March 1905 and by the close of the year 364 vehicles were registered. Besides 474 licenses were issued to drivers of such vehicles. Eight persons were prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the Act.

THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

VIEWS OF THE PREMIER.

Tsar Determines on Strong Action.

STRICT CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, granted an interview to Reuter's representative yesterday, in the course of which he said that the Tsar was resolved on a policy of strong-handed reform. Reaction was farthest from the Tsar's wishes, but the revolutionaries must be thwarted.

M. Stolypin said that he relied upon the innate patriotism of the mass of the nation, and believed that the Tsar's appeal thereto would result in the extinction or effective repression of the anarchical forces.

When the new Cabinet was complete, he would produce an exhaustive programme, covering the land question.

No steps would be taken against the Dumaists unless they attempt to agitate.

The Tsar, he added, dissolved the Duma, with the utmost reluctance, when he found nothing useful was to be expected from it.

LATER.

A strict censorship on foreign newspapers has has been reintroduced at St. Petersburg.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

Special Consideration at Home.

MR. MORLEY AWAITS A REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Mr. Morley, replying to a question, said that he was expecting shortly the reports on the conditions of cotton factories in India and intends to lose no time in dealing with the important question.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Further Defence Measures Being Considered.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to-day presided at a meeting of the Imperial Defence Committee. It is understood that the situation in Egypt was under consideration.

Lord Cromer and General Sir Francis Wingate attended the meeting.

BRITISH INDIANS IN NATAL.

Not an Uncivilised Race.

LONDON, JULY 26.

It was announced in the House of Commons that Lord Elgin has urged Natal to omit British Indians from the category of uncivilised races in the Municipal Corporation's Bill, and trusts that a solution may be found, meeting the wishes of the Indian Government.

DREYFUS NOT ASSAULTED.

A Paris Canard.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The assault on Major Dreyfus, which was reported circumstantially in several Paris papers, turns out to be untrue.

THE CLOSING OF COOPER'S HILL.

Mr. Brodrick Regrets.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Mr. Brodrick, who presided at the farewell prize-giving at Cooper's Hill, said he regretted the closing and hoped the College would not pass altogether out of Government control.

REDUCTIONS IN BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

Saving of Million and Half to be Effected.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Mr. Robertson, Secretary of the Admiralty, stated in the Commons that it was the unanimous opinion of the Board of the Admiralty that the shipbuilding programme should be reduced as follows :—Three instead of four Dreadnoughts, two instead of five ocean going destroyers and eight instead of twelve submarines thus effecting a saving of two milions and a half

BRITISH EAST AFRICA LINE.

Inauguration of the New Service.

LONDON, JUL 27.

The s. s. Langdale sails to-day inaugarating a monthly service from Middlesborough to London Mombasa and Zanzibar, the first of the British East Africa line.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

Cheaper, Bigger, and Speedier Steamers.

LONDON JULY, 27.

The Australian Commonwealth House of Representatives has ratified the new Mail Contract mentioned on the 10th instant.

The Syndicate comprises Laings, Armstrongs and Vickers Maxim.

Mr. Deakin in introducing the Bill said: it secured cheaper, more speedy, and a better service and bigger steamers than ever before.

ELECTIONEERING IN IRELAND.

A Close Fight.

In the election for the Tyrone seat, which was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Doogan, the Nationalist Member, Mr. Kettle, the Nationalist Candidate, has polled 3,019 and Mr. McCaw, the Unionist, 3,000 votes.

[Mr. Patrick Doogan was returned with the very narrow majority of thirty-one at the General Election, when 6,075 out of 6,299 electors recorded their votes. Since 1892, the Nationalist majority has been dwindling; for in 1892 Mr. Reynolds, an Anti-Parnellite, was elected with 208 votes in hand. In 1895, Mr. Doogan, then an Anti-Parnellite, had a majority of only 152, and in 1900 this had been reduced to 76, he having officially changed to the new title of Nationalist. Mr. M. M. MacCaw was the defeated Conservative Candidate at the General Election, when he polled 3,022 votes.]

THE E I RAILWAY STRIKE.

AN IGNOMINIOUS END.

Ringleaders Repentent.

MISLEAD BY THE AGITATIVE PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

The railway strike has practically ended.

Before this wire reaches you, the men will have all returned to their work. Summary dismissal orders were issued from the Traffic Department yesterday, dispensing with the services of the men who, it was known, were prominent in the strike.

These men now say that, having been misled by the agitation in the Native Press, they lost their heads. They now discover that they have made a mistake and are willing to return.

SAD ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

European Girl Falls over a Verandah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

A lamentable accident occurred yesterday in Fort William, when a little girl, daughter of Lance-Corporal Mackintosh, Northumberland Fusiliers, fell over the verandah of Queen's Barracks and eventually died of her injuries in hospital.

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN.

The Electrical Works at Jabl-us-Siraj.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

The *Pioneer* says :—"We mentioned sometime ago that the Amir was deeply interested in the new town of Jabl-us-Siraj, which he is literally creating at a place below the junction of the Ghoraband and Panjshehr rivers. It is between twenty and thirty miles north of Kabul, in the direction of Chalkar, which lies in Kohistan, below the great Hindu Kush range. The Amir has determined to employ electric power in his factories, but the cost of fuel is so high that the driving of the dynamos by steam would involve heavy expenditure. There is, however, an enormous amount of water-power running to waste in Kohistan, and this is now to be utilized at Jabl-us-Siraj. Apparently the Panjshehr, after receiving the waters of the Ghorband river, is sufficiently strong to give all the power that is needed, and the necessary works are being undertaken to utilise this. An Electrical Engineer has been engaged and machinery will be erected in due course.

It is believed that the arms and ammunition factories will be eventually transferred to the new town, and it is probable that manufacturing industries may be stated as well.

It was reported some time ago that the Amir was to visit Jabl-us-Siraj, travelling by the Motor Car that was presented by the Government of India when the Dane Mission was at Kabul.

PROTECTION FROM DISEASE.

New Rule for Troops on the Move.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27

In order to secure more effective control over the spread of enteric fever and other infectious or contagious diseases, troops moving from the plains to the hills will be restricted to their camp limits during the march from detraining stations to their destinations in the hills. When the detraining station is a cantonment, the restriction will commence after leaving it. The same precaution will be taken on downward journeys from hill-stations to cantonments or entraining stations.

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF MYSORE.

Retirement of Mr. Justice Staley.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MOORE TO SUCCEED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Moore, I.C.S., Judge of the Madras High Court, has been appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Staley, Chief Judge of the Mysore High Court, who is about to retire. Mr. Justice Moore will open his Court in Bangalore on the 6th proximo Mr. Justice Moore has been specially asked to examine the District Courts in Mysore and bring them up to date, for which work, on account his long experience, he is particularly well suited.

INDIAN POLICEMEN IN HONGKONG.

Cause of Discontent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

There is trouble among the Indian contingent of the Hongkong Police. A deputation of the Indian Police waited on the Superintendent and requested an increase of pay. The Superintendent told them to put a petition in writing. He then directed them to return to barracks. The ringleader refused and instigated other men not to return to barracks and directed the men to "strike." He was sentenced to seven days' cell. The others dispersed and returned to duty.

A reporter of the local press was informed that the question of increase of pay was not the real cause of trouble amongst the Indians. They are simply using that as a pretext to create trouble; the men want to leave the force and are not willing to take their discharge. They want to work on the Panama Canal.

Several months ago a few Indians left Hongkong and obtained engagement, presumably as watchmen, on the Panama Canal construction. They have written to their friends in Honkong, mostly in the Police Force, telling them what the conditions there were. The alluring prospect was the beginning of the trouble. A week or two ago two of the Indians returned to the Colony from Panama Canal on leave and spent gold as they had never done in their lives. They invited several Indian members of the Police Force to the Mosque to pray and when the collection-box came round the policemen each dropped in coppers, while the returned Indians each dropped gold.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN VANDERZEE.

A Popular Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

A cablegram has to-day been received in Madras announcing the death in England of Major H. F. Vanderzee R. A., Ordnance Department. The greater portion of Major Vanderzee's service in this country was in connection with the Ordnance Department. Last year he was sent on special deputation by the Military Supply Department to the United Kingdom, Europe and America to inquire into and report the possibility of utilising chrome or chemically tanned leather for Military harness and accontrements. He submitted a valuable report on the subject. The deceased officer was very popular in Madras for his social worth and all round ability as a sportsman. He was a good shot and cricketer and was specially energetic as the Honourary Secretary last cold season of a most successful lawn tennis tournament. At the commencement of the hot season because he was ill he was removed to the General Hospital where an operation for abcess on the liver was successfully performed. He was invalided home in a very weak state in June last.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Number on Relief Decreasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The numbers in receipt of relief during the week ending 21st instant for the whole country was 246,793, being 19,841 less than in the previous week.

In East Bengal and Assam the numbers have risen by 15,479 to 19,718, and in the United Provinces by 5,446 to 86,000. Elsewhere there has been a decrease amounting to 26,966 in Bombay, 4,800 in Central India States, 5,577 in Ajmere and 4,000 in Rajputana.

The crop prospects are good to average in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Bengal, greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras.

Special reports state that scarcity still continues in Noakhali and Backergunj. but the condition of the people is steadily improving at Aridpur where the distress seems pretty nearly over.

In the Muttra, Etawah, and Agra districts of the United Provinces more rain is urgently wanted. The crops on high lands are being damaged and agricultural operations retarded. There is an ample supply of fodder and no cattle disease is reported in the Punjab. There is a general demand for more rain and prices of food grains are above normal; but the distress in scarcity areas is decreasing. More rain is also needed in Jaisulmer, Bharatpur, and Dholapur States and Rajputana, where ploughing and sowing is retarded and anxiety is felt for the standing crops.

Cholera is reported from places.

Prices have fallen in the Central Provinces.

THE OUTLOOK IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on July 25 :—

Good rain during week in Broach, Surat, Konkan, Belgaum, Kolhapur and Savantvadi; moderate in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Deccan, Dharwar, Cutch, Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar; slight in Thar and Parkar, Bijapur, Baroda and Palanpur. Rain general and beneficial to standing crops and retarded sowings resumed. Inundation in Sind generally satisfactory. Germinated seedlings flourishing. Transplantation progressing, but more rain needed in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat and Nasik. Supply of drinking water generally improved and sufficient. Irrigation channels, tanks and wells filling up. Agricultural stock deficient and condition of cattle improving but slowly owing to deficiency of fodder. Green grass available in very small quantities. Price of local fodder two to three times normal. Food-stocks with merchants sufficient and trade active. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 28 to 55 per cent., in Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent., in Gujerat and Konkan 20 to 30 per cent. and in Sind 19 to 20 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 14th instant—Phaltan 127, Miraj (Junior) 215 : total 342. Condition of agricultural labourers generally good, and they find sufficient labour in fields and on local works. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in parts, Deccan and Karnatak. Numbers on relief—British Districts—Deccan : works 17,563, gratuitous 32,132 total 49,695; Karnatak : works 19,245, gratuitous 15,491; total 34,736. Native States : works 4,712, gratuitous 3,490; total 8,202.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A SERVANT.

Judgment Reversed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 27.

Mr. Lucas and Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioners, delivered judgment, to-day, in the appeal preferred by Bhai Saligram, a Sind Work merchant who had been convicted by Mr. Page, Sessions Judge of Hyderabad in April last, and sentenced to six months' regorous imprisonment, under. Section 330, Indian Penal Code, for having caused hurt to his servant who was suspected of having committed theft of Rs. 19. The Judges reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be acquitted. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, from Bombay, defended the accused.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Want of Storage Accommodation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has written to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed by the Punjab Chamber to the Karachi Port Trust on the subject of the want of Port Trust storage accommodation, and inviting the Karachi Chamber to support the suggestion made by the Punjab Chamber, that the Port Trust should, pending the completion of the new import yard, suspend the heavy demurrage charge at present levied in favour of the usual rent, and should also, if possible, arrange for temporary godown accommodation.

The Karachi Chamber has resolved as follows :—"That the Punjab Chamber of Commerce be informed that no difficulties of the nature complained of have been brought to the notice of the Karachi Chamber by any of its members. As a direct representation has been made to the Karachi Port Trust, no further action on the part of the Karachi Chamber appears necessary at present."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Proposed Branch Line

SANCTION ACCORDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

Sanction has at last been received to the project for a branch railway from Kurnool Road Sation, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, to Kurnool Town. The Railway authorities are taking steps to put the construction work in hand as rapidly as possible, so as to utilise as much of the grant allotted for the current year as feasible.

This project was mooted several years ago, but, for some reason or other, had not been carried out.

The results of the working of the out-agency of Kurnool Town during the last decade clearly demonstrate that a substantial return may confidently be expected on any capital expended on this project. This Branch will also constitute a link in connection between the metre-gauge system in Northern and Southern India.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Dates Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JULY 27.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition opens on August 13th and closes on the 25th.

ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

Caused by a Buffalo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

An accident occurred on the 22nd instan to the Down Mixed Train between Gunji and Lond stations on the Poona Branch, resulting in th derailment of two wagons.

The accident was due to a buffallo having come in contact with the train.

Fortunately, no injury occurred to passengers, but the permanent way and rolling stock suffered to some extent.

SIR JAMES THOMSON'S RETIREMENT.

Government's Appreciation of his Services.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

Sir James Thomson has been permitted to retire from 4th proximo.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has passed the following resolution :—"We cannot accept the resignation of Sir James Thomson without acknowledging the very valuable services he has rendered to this Government. Sir James Thomson began his service in 1871. During a period over 33 years he has discharged every duty entrusted him with ability, sympathy, zeal and single-minded devotion to duty. During his distinguished career he has occupied many of the highest offices, including that of Governor of the Presidency. His Excellency takes this opportunity of recording the appreciation of the distinguished services he has rendered to this Presidency."

Sir James leaves Ootacamund to-morrow.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

Annual Prize Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JULY 27.

Mr. Fitzgerald, C. S. I., the Agent to H. E. the Governor in Kathiawar, presided at the annual prize giving at the Rajkumar College. During to the rainy weather the usual number of Chiefs could not be present.

Mr. Mayne, the Principal, in reviewing the College work during the past year warmly referred to the fact of the Kumars forming an escort of their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to Bombay, their presentation to His Royal Highness and their kind reception by Lord Lamington and Sir Archibald Hunter, and referred with satisfaction to the receipt of diplomas by seven first class boys which diplomas were equivalent to those of the Matriculation examination. He also referred to the excellent examination results reported by Mr. Bell, the Inspecting Officer of the Rajkumar Colleges and said that in order to maintain the high reputation of the College and in order to enable them to enter into a keen competition with other colleges much more hearty assistance from the Chiefs of Kathiawar and Bombay Presidency was necessary, and he concluded by thanking the Agent for presiding on the occasion.

The Kumars then went through an excellent programme of English and Gujarati recitations.

The Agent then distributed the prizes which were rich and many. He made an elaborate speech. He said that his acquaintance with the College was of a long duration extending over 32 years and paid a warm tribute of respect to the ability and foresight of Colonel Keatings who was then Political Agent in Kathiawar and who was the real founder of the College. His suggestion to found such a college met with a warm support from the father of the speaker, Sir Seymour Fitz Gerald, the then Governor of Bombay, and thus the college came into existence in 1870. He deprecated the idea of sending Kumars for being educated in Europe which he said was not at all desirable, though a visit to England as a finishing touch to their education was not unnecessary. He congratulated the Principal on the excellent progress of the Kumars and regretted he lost the opportunity of speaking to the present Reigning Chiefs on the necessity of their more cordial co-operation for the welfare of the institution which proved so very useful.

KODUR COLLISION CASE.

Alleged Carelessness of the Assistant Station Master.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

The Kodur Railway collision case was continued yesterday at Madanapallee. The defence of Chief Guard Brindley of No. 4 Mixed Train was closed.

Evidence was also recorded on behalf of the Assistant Station Master of Kodur in continuation of his written statement some details of which were telegraphed yesterday. Mr. Ross Johnson, General Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, produced the service register of the Assistant Station Master of Urampad as requested by the pleader for the Assistant Station Master of Kodur. Punishment given him for habitual carelessness in the discharge of his duty, were shown in the extract filed.

Thota Venkataswamy Chetty, Landlord at Kodur, who said he paid *Kist* (assessment) to Government of Rs. 500 annually was examined at length. He declared that on the night of the accident he was at Urampad Station to take the goods train of 4 a.m. to Cuddapah and was waiting for the train seated on a bench placed near the Station Master's room. His evidence purported to be the record of what he saw took place that night in that room. On the conclusion of his evidence the Magistrate observed that he could not believe a word of this witness's evidence. The question of sanctioning his prosecution for perjury would be considered later on. There was, said the Magistrate, no excuse, for a man of witness's position, to perjure himself in that manner.

THE SIAMESE NAVY.

Norwegian or Danish Officers Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 27.

Commander Schoning of the Royal Yacht Maha Chakkri, who is now at home on leave of absence, has instructions to make agreements with from seven to ten Naval Officers of Norwegian or Danish Nationality for the Siamese Naval Service. The term is for three years and they are to receive from 100 to 125 Ticals for mensem more than those who came out on former agreements. In case the agreement may not be renewed at the expiry of the term, each retiring officer will receive a lump sum out of two thousand Ticals on his return home.

TORCHLIGHT ROBBERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

A torchlight robbery is reported from Bowringpet. The thieves entered the house of a wealthy ryot and carried away money and jewels of the value of over a thousand rupees. The robbery was accompanied with violence as the one that occurred a few days ago in the house of Padwal, a Roman Catholic Zemindar at Biza near Mangalore. About forty persons marked with paint entered the house at midnight killing two watch-dogs; beat the men who were asleep in the front room, and seized the women and tied each of them to a post, and locked the children up and walked off with the jewels, money, notes of the value of Rs. 5,000. One man is so seriously injured that his recovery is improbable.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

HOME DEPARTMENTS.

The services of Mr. C. Cotton, Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry, and those of Mr. [illegible], Indian Civil Service, at the disposal of the Finance Department.

The services of Captain H. Mackenzie, I. M. S., are lent to the Punjab temporarily, and those of Lieutenant C. Henderson, 29th Lancers, to Burma, for employment in the Military Police.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ADMITTED TO INDIAN ARMY.—Lieutenants Ralston, 4th Rajputs, and Plinston, 31st Lancers.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland, I. M. S., Madras, and Senior Assistant Surgeon-Captain Staggs.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.—Major Hickly, Behar Light Horse, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hodding resigned; Captain Mitchell, 1st Punjab Rifles, is granted the rank of Major; Mr. V. H. Calot is appointed Second Lieutenant in the South Indian Railway Rifles; Lieutenant W. Beadon to be Captain, Kolar Gold Field Rifles.

(The other Telegrams see Supplement).

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

By the Hon G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E.

On Wednesday, July 11, the Hon. Mr G.K. Gokhale read a long and interesting paper on "The Self-Government of India" at a meeting in connection with the East India Association. Our London correspondent deals with the meeting in another column and here we deal only with Mr. Gokhale's remarks which have already, through the summary sent by Reuter's Agency, attracted a considerable amount of notice.

Mr. Gokhale said :—

MY object in reading this paper is to state before this Association briefly, and I hope clearly, what are to-day the ideas and aspirations of the vast majority of those Indians who have come under the influence of Western thought in regard to the government of their country. I think it will be generally admitted that the dissatisfaction in India with the existing system of administration has been for some time past rapidly growing, and we have now reached a stage when it is necessary for the rulers, if further alienation between the two sides is to be prevented, to make a bold and statesmanlike attempt to win back the confidence of the educated classes of the country. These classes have in the past, been led to believe that the sole aim of British rule in India was the welfare of the Indian people, and that under that rule no distinction would be made between Indians and Europeans in the Government of the country on grounds of race or creed or colour. The Charter Act of 1833 and the Proclamation of the late Queen of 1858 have pledged the word of the Sovereign and the Parliament of this country—the only two authorities that can claim to speak in the name of the English nation—to such a policy. And till a few years ago, whatever might have been thought of the pace at which we were going, there was no general disposition to doubt the intention of the rulers to redeem their plighted word. To-day, however, the position is no longer the same. Things *have* moved even in dreamy and contemplative India, and many of the members of this Association, who in their time have held high, and in some cases distinguished, official positions in that country, must have been startled recently to read in the columns of such eminently Conservative journals as the *Times* and the *Morning Post* the accounts of the ferment in India witnessed by their special correspondents, and the significance they found it necessary to attach to that ferment. There is no doubt that the old faith of the people in the character and ideals of British rule has been more than shaken, and its place is being steadily taken by a conviction that, however great England may be, she is not great enough to forego voluntarily the gains of power from considerations of mere justice or national honour. I do not say that such a view is quite just to the average man or woman of this country. Probably the democracy here will not tolerate such complete exclusion of the Indians from their own Government, if the real character of the present system of administration is clearly brought home to its mind. But whatever its sympathies in the abstract may be, they are rendered inoperative, first, by its absorption in questions of domestic interest, and, secondly, by the dense and impenetrable ignorance about India that prevails in this land on all sides. Moreover, the people of India can judge of the intentions of Englishmen only from their experience of those who go out to India to exercise authority over them, and I think it is no injustice to this class to say that most of its members show no particular anxiety to part with any portion of the power they at present enjoy, or to associate more than they can help the people of the country with themselves in the work of administration.

I know there are those who think that no serious importance need be attached to the temper or opinions of the educated classes of India; first, because numerically they are a small—as one Viceroy said, "a microscopic"—minority; and, secondly, because there are so many caste and creed divisions in India that united action on the part of the people in support of the views of the educated classes is impossible. It is true that as far as mere numbers go, those who have received Western education in India form but a small proportion of the entire population, only a little over a million persons being returned at the last census as "literate in English," out of nearly three hundred millions. But there can be no greater mistake than to imagine that the influence of this class in the country is proportionate only to its numbers. In the first place, these men constitute what may be called the brain of the community. They do the thinking, not only for themselves, but also for their ignorant brethren. Moreover, theirs is the Indian press—both English and vernacular—and the vernacular press shapes the thoughts and sways the feelings, not only of the fifteen million "literates in vernaculars" whom it reaches directly, but also of many more millions who come indirectly under its influence. And whatever public opinion exists in the country reflects almost entirely the views of the educated classes. The officials sometimes look to old historic families, which in more turbulent times supplied leaders to the country, to exert a rival influence; but they have now lost their former hold on the public mind, because in these days of peace and of transition, rusty, broken swords cannot compete with ideas as a source of importance and power. The influence of the educated classes with their countrymen is thus already very great, and is bound every day to grow greater and greater. As regards caste and creed divisions even these are not now so acute as they once were. Half a century of Western eduction, and a century of common laws, common administration, common grievances, and common disabilities have not failed to produce their natural effect even in India. The awakening of the Mohammedans of Alighar to the necessity of political agitation is a significant sign of the times. It is most improbable that the Alighar programme, when drawn up, will be found to be substantially different from the Congress programme, and though the new organization may maintain its separate existence for a while, it must inevitably merge itself sooner or later into the larger and older organization of the National Congress.

I think those who are responsible for the government of India have now got to realize two facts: first, that any further alienation of the educated classes would be a course of supreme political unwisdom; and, secondly, that such alienation cannot be prevented unless the faith of these classes in the desire of the rulers to carry out the policy of the Charter Act of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858 is restored. Whatever a certain school of officials in India may say, the bulk of educated Indians have never in the past desired a severance of the British connection. Not only was their reason enlisted on its side, but in the earlier years, at any rate, even their imagination had been captured by it. The fact that a small island at one end of the world had by an astonishing succession of events been set to rule over a vast country, inhabited by an ancient and civilized race, at the other end; the character of the new rulers as men who had achieved constitutional liberty for themselves, and who were regarded as friends of freedom all over the world; their noble declarations of policy in regard to India—these were well calculated to cast a spell on the Indian mind; while the blessings of continued peace and of order well established, the introduction into the country of the higher and more vigorous administrative standards of the West, the establishment of Universities and schools, throwing open to the people the rich treasures of Western knowledge, and bringing them under the influence of Western ideas, the dispensing of equal justice between Indian and Indian, liberty of speech and liberty of writing, railways, post-offices, telegraph, and other modern appliances of material civilization—these were solid and undeniable advantages brought to the people, which for a long time continued to be a theme of genuine and unstinted appreciation. The spell, however, is already broken, and even the hold on the reason is steadily slackening. A tendency has set in to depreciate even those advantages which at one time were most cordially acknowledged. And the disadvantages of the situation—wounded self-respect, inability to grow to the full height of one's stature, a steady deterioration in the manhood of the nation, and economic evils of vast magnitude inseparable from such foreign domination—these evils which, while the spell lasted had not been realized with sufficient clearness, have now already begun to appear as intolerable. I think there is no room for doubt that the whole attitude of the Indian mind towards British rule is undergoing a change. As yet the vast majority does not clearly understand this change. It would like to remain, if it could, in the old familiar groove, and it feels surprised, pained, disappointed, indignant that it cannot remain in that groove, and is being driven in a direction which it does not understand. It is a critical juncture in the relations between England and India. The highest statesmanship is needed to deal with the situation, and every day the problem grows more and more difficult of solution.

After all, India's willing acceptance of the British connection can only be based on reason or enlightened self-interest. English officials in India often fail to realize the extent to which the policy laid down by the Sovereign and by Parliament has reconciled the thinking portion of the Indian community to British rule. They seem to think that as that policy has been allowed hitherto to remain for the most part a dead letter, it could not really have any serious practical bearing. There cannot be a more complete misconception of the whole situation than this, Throughout these long years the educated classes have not lost sight of the policy even for a single moment, and though their patience under its continued non-fulfilment—which at last has begun to give way—has worn to superficial observers the appearance of indifference, the belief that the pledges so solemnly given would not go unredeemed has, more than anything else, determined so long their attitude towards British rule. Once this attitude is allowed to undergo a change, such as it is now doing, the rulers will not be left long in doubt as to the great part which the Charter Act and the Queen's Proclamation have had in insuring the loyalty of the people. It was a failure to preceive this which was responsible for the grave mistake which Lord Curzon committed more than two years ago, when he sought in open Council to explain away the Queen's Proclamation, and practically told the people of India that as long as British rule lasted there could be no real equality between Englishmen and Indians in India! It is sometimes said that the existing arrangements make for efficiency of administration, and in the interests of that efficiency it is necessary that they should not be disturbed. There is an air of plausibility about this plea, but those who urge it ignore the wisdom of an observation which the present Prime Minister once made, that "good government could never be a substitute for government by the people themselves!" On a closer examination, moreover, the contention will be found to be perfectly untenable. The efficiency attained by a foreign bureaucracy, uncontrolled by public opinion, whose members, again, reside only temporarily in the land in which they exercise official power, is bound to be of a strictly limited character, and it can never compare with that higher and truer efficiency which is possible only under a well-regulated system of self-government. The present form of administration in India is a strongly centralized bureaucracy, in which the men at the centre hold office for five years only. They then leave the country, carrying away with them all the knowledge and experience of administrative matters acquired at the expense of the country, and their places are taken by new men, who, in their turn, retire similarly after five years. As things are, there is no one ever in the Government who is permanently interested in the country as only its own people can be interested. One result is that the true well-being of the people is systematically subordinated to militarism, service interests and the interests of English mercantile classes; and though under such a system peace and order may be maintained, and even a certain amount of efficient administration secured, the type of efficiency is bound to remain a low one always. Moreover, it is clear that even such efficiency of administration, as has been attained in the past by the existing system is bound to suffer more and more, owing to the growing antagonism of the governed to that system. No man, [illegible], ever laboured more strenuously for mere efficiency than Lord Curzon, and yet never was discontent deeper and more widespread than when he left India, and no Viceroy of recent times has had to succeed to a greater legacy of difficulties than Lord Minto.

It may be that bureaucracies, like the Bourbons, never learn, but it should really not be difficult for Englishmen to realize that you cannot have institutions like the Universities working for more than half a century in India, and then expect to be able to govern the people, as though they were still strangers to ideas of consititutional freedom or to the dignity of national aspirations. Those who blindly uphold the existing system, and resist all attempts, however cautious and moderate, to broaden its basis, prefer practically to sacrifice the future to the present. No one denies the undoubted difficulties of the position, but they are by no means so formidable as those who do not want to move at all like to believe. The goal which the educated classes of India have in view is a position for their country in the Empire worthy of the self-respect of civilized people. They want their country to be a prosperous, self-governing, integral part of the Empire, like the Colonies, and not a mere poverty-stricken, bureaucratically-held possession of that Empire. The system under which India is governed at present is an unnatural system, and however one may put up with it as a temporary evil, as a permanent arrangement it is impossible, for under such a system "the noble, free, virile, fearless life," to use the words of a well-known American preacher, "which is the red blood of any nation, gradually becomes torpid," and nothing can compensate a people for so terrible a wrong. Of course we recognise that the new self-government has to be on Western lines, and therefore the steps by which the goal is reached must necessarily be slow, as, for the advance to be real, it must be from experiment to experiment only. But there is all the difference in the world between such cautious progress and no progress at all; and the bureaucracy which, by standing in the way of all reasonable instalments of reform, hopes to prevent reform altogether, is only undermining its own position by such a short-sighted and suicidal policy. The officials in theory admit the necessity of associating the people with the government of the country, but they object to admitting only a small proportion of the population to a share in the administration, and they ask us to wait till the mass of the people have been qualified by education to take an intelligent part in public affairs! At the same time, how much or how little is being done to push on mass education may be seen from the fact that after more or less a century of British rule, and forty years after England herself woke up to the responsibilities of Governments in regard to mass education, seven children out of eight in India are growing up to-day in ignorance and darkness, and four villages out of five are as yet without a school-house! Moreover, it is ignored that what is asked at the present stage is a voice in the administration, not for the whole population, but only for those who have been qualified by education to exercise their responsibilities in a satisfactory manner.

It is true, as I have already admitted, that an Oriental country cannot hope to advance on Western lines, except by cautious and tentative steps. But what Japan has been able to achieve in forty years, India should certainly have accomplished in a century. The attitude of the two Governments in the matter has, however, been one of the main elements of difference in the two cases. My concern, however, is more with the present and the future than with the past. And here I repeat that, unless the old faith of the educated classes in the character and ideals of British rule is brought back, England will find on her hands before long another Ireland, only many times bigger, in India. The younger generations are growing up full of what may be called Irish bitterness, and the situation must fill all who believe in the peaceful progress of the country under British rule with anxious apprehensions. If India is to attain self-government within the Empire—an idea which to an increasing proportion of my countrymen appears to be a vain dream—the advance will have to be along several lines more or less simultaneously. Of these in some respects the most important is the admission of Indians to the higher branches of the public service. As long as India continues to be bureaucratically governed, admission to high office will be a test of the position assigned to the Indians in the system of administration. It is not a mere question of careers for young men—though even that view is entitled to weight, and the bureaucracy certainly behaves at times as though the most important question before it was how to retain and, if possible, increase the existing number of openings for the employment of Englishmen in India—but it is a measure of our advance towards that equality which has been promised us by the Sovereign and by Parliament. Moveover, as the ranks of the bureaucracy come to be recruited more and more from among the Indians, its resistance to the control of taxpayers' representatives will grow less and less. At present only the field of law—and there, too, only a portion of it—is freely open to us, and we find Indians there climbing right to the top of the tree. And if my countrymen are thought to be qualified to discharge the duties of Chief Justice and Advocate-General, it is preposterous that they should be kept out of the superior ranks of Excise and Opium and Salt and Customs and Post and Telegraph and Survey, and similar other services. Under present arrangements India's true centre of gravity is in London. We protest against this most unnatural arrangement, and we urge most strongly that all competitive examinations for recruitment to Indian services should be held, not in London only but simultaneously in India and in England. And we claim to be admitted now to the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay, as also to the Secretary of State's Council in this country. Next, we want district administration—which is the unit of administration in India—to be decentralised. On the one hand, it must be freed from the present excessive control of the secretariat of the central Government and its numerous special departments; and on the other, the people of the district must be provided with opportunities to influence its course more and more largely, till at last the officials become in fact, as they are in theory, the servants of the people. The first step towards this is to associate with the heads of districts, for purposes of general administration, boards of leading men elected by the people, at first, perhaps, merely advisory, but gradually entrusted with increasing powers of control. In this way an administration conducted with the real consent of the governed may in course of time be substituted for the present system of administration carried on in the dark and behind the backs of the people concerned, with its attendant evils of confidential reports and police surveillance. Then, local self-government must be carried further. It still remains all over the country where it was placed by Lord Ripon a quarter of a century ago, and in some places it has even been pushed back. Local bodies should now be made in the more advanced localities wholly popular assemblies, and while the control of the Government over them must not be weakened, they should be freed from all petty and harassing interference on the part of officials. As regards Legislative Councils, the position is more difficult, Of course, the next instalment, whenever it comes, can, I think, be clearly foreseen. The enlargement of the Councils, the widening of their functions so that Budgets should be really discussed and passed, an increase in the proportion of elected members up to the point at which the officials will still have a small standing majority—these changes may sooner or later appear safe enough even to the official mind. But the advance beyond that is really the thing that will matter, and it is not easy to see how it will come about. As long as the higher branches of the public service continue to be a practical monopoly of Englishmen, there is small chance of the Legislative Councils being entrusted with any substantial share of control over the actions of the Executive, and this consideration emphasizes still further the necessity of steadily Indianizing the services of this country.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 13.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

UNTIL Mr. Haldane made his great speech to the House of Commons—great in more senses than one, for it was very long—the public attention was absorbed by the remarkable manner in which Birmingham has been celebrating Mr. Chamberlain's seventieth birthday and thirty years' representation of his adopted city. Mr. Chamberlain claims that the affair is something more than a mere personal matter. On Wednesday he attended the 107th sitting of the Tariff Commission when he was presented with a George III. silver epergne from the members of the Commission and Committees and a silver cigar-box from the staff of the Commission. In the course of his reply he said :—"In all that has happened in the last two or three days I have naturally been sensible of the evidences of so much personal kindness. But I am glad to think that these demonstrations from so many representative people mean something more than personal kindness, that they do mean also an approval of the endeavour we are making, not only to maintain the prosperity of the country, but to unite more strongly the different parts of the Empire. Nothing, that has happened, has shaken, in the slightest degree, my own conviction of the necessity for the work we have undertaken and of its certain ultimate success." Naturally Mr. Chamberlain and his friends are elated by the motion in favour of preferential trade carried at the Congress of delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. The delegates in favour of the resolution were 105, while 41 declared against it and 21 remained neutral. Those opposed to preference point out that voting by counting heads at a Congress is always misleading unless each delegate is present on a strict system of proportional representation or unless the voting is in proportion to the interests represented. It is not contended that the present pronouncement is made by representatives elected or deputed on any system of proportionate representation, either numerical or financial. Still the declaration is not without importance and cannot be ignored by Free Traders. It may be useful to quote the exact terms of the resolution adopted by such a large majority at a Congress so fully representative of commercial interests throughout the Empire. The combined resolution submitted was that of the Montreal Board of Trade with an additional clause :—"Whereas in the resolution of the fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal in August, 1903, it was stated that the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened by a mutually beneficial commercial policy; whereas it is the opinion of this Congress that it is in the interest of the component parts of the Empire that steps should be taken towards consummating such an arrangement; whereas there are in the United Kingdom, her Colonies, and dependencies natural resources and industries which, if developed, would be sufficient to provide the British Empire with its food supply and all other necessaries and requirements of life—therefore resolved that this Congress urges, upon His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and in the various Colonies and dependencies, the granting of preferential treatment in their respective markets on a reciprocal basis, each to the other, believing that thereby the bonds of union will be strengthened, and the British Empire largely freed from dependence on foreign countries for food and other supplies." The additional clause, was in the following terms :—"And that this Congress further urges upon the Governments of the Empire that they treat this matter as of present practical importance, and that each organisation represented at this Congress pledges itself to press their respective Governments to take such action at the Colonial Conference of 1907 as will give effect to the principle advocated in this resolution." It is impossible in the space at my disposal to summarise Mr. Haldane's pronouncement, the main features of which have been cabled to you. I know myself of a certain Volunteer Artillery Regiment to which one position of the War Minister's scheme will give joy. Commanded by a certain most noble Marquis who held high rank in the last Ministry, a body of some 800 or 900 men have for years been drilled with muzzle-loading cannon of great archæological interest. A position battery of six field guns consists of 16-pounder muzzle loaders, with a range not much in excess of that of a decent rifle. The garrison companies do all their drills, and have competitions with-64 pounder muzzle-loaders. Armaments of this nature are armaments fit for a comic opera. But for anything more than target practice, two light modern 9-pounders would put all this motley armament out of action before another charge had been rammed down their muzzles. To have rectified this scandal will at any rate improve the efficiency of the auxiliary forces. Mr. Haldane proposes to re-arm the artillery with quick firing 15-pounder breech loaders, that is to say with the field gun of seven or eight years ago equipped for quicker firing.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

In connection with the East India Association the Hon. G. K. Gokhale on Wednesday read before a large audience mostly composed of young Indians, a paper on "Self-Government for India." If Mr, Gokhale had nothing very new to say he was, as he always is, lucid and he did not bore the meeting by being too long. In fact his paper seemed to have been written merely for the sake of starting a full discussion and in this respect it accomplished its purpose, for quite a large number spoke. The opener of the debate was a distinguished Moslem, Mr. Ameer Ali, late Judge of the Bengal High Court, who is not so often heard on an English platform as could be desired. Needless to say that Mr. Ameer Ali did not say ditto to Mr. Gokhale. It is true that he expressed a certain amount of sympathy with the claims put forward by the lecturer but he justified the disinclination of Mohammedans as a whole to join the Congress movement or, to use his own words, to look askance at it. In the programme of the Progressive party little reference was made to the Mussalmans who as a minority must look after their own rights. With regard to simultaneous examination Mr. Ameer Ali condemned it root and branch and urged that it was necessary that young Indians who aspired to become members of the Civil Service should continue to come to England in order that their minds might be broadened. Mr. S. S. Thorburn who followed replied seriatim to the different counts in Mr. Gokhale's indictment and, in doing so, incurred the disapproval of the student section of the audience—a disapproval that was manifested in a form that in another part of Westminster would be considered as disorderly and would not be permitted for a moment. In his paper Mr. Gokhale committed himself to the following assertion :—"I think there is no room for doubt that the whole attitude of the Indian mind towards British rule is undergoing a change." Mr. Thorburn challenged this. He admitted that the "Intellectuals" are discontented because they do not get all the want, but the bulk of the people, he contended still have implicit belief in the fairness and justice of the British rule an expression of opinion that evoked many cries of "No." Equally hostile was the junior portion of the audience when Mr. Thorburn declared that the Indian Civil Service is the purest, the best, and the cheapest in the world. Lord Reay who presided was obliged to go away to keep another engagement; so, at this stage he interposed with some very sensible observation. He commenced by paying a high tribute to the Indian Civil Service declaring that the debt which India owes to it is one of "enormous magnitude." Amongst all the Civil Services of the world, not excluding that of Germany, the Indian Civil Service is *facile princeps* He throughly knew the limitations of bureaucracy, and he was well aware that India, as well as every other country, needed in the first place enlightened statesmen to govern it, and therefore it would be in the highest degree unfair that those who had spent the whole of their working lives in India should be considered useless. What was to be done? He agreed that it would be unwise to alienate the respect and assistance of the educated class and that they should be utilised as far as possible to strengthen our rule. The share of Judicial appointments given to Indians could be enlarged and in other departments more scope might be given to native talent. The development of the resources of the country should do a great deal to afford lucrative positions for educated Indians and what India wanted was more Tatas. He also advocated a greater extension of elementary education but gave no encouragement to the notion that India, in its present backward and state educational state, can be given self-government in the colonial sense. "I strongly deprecate" he said any attempt to govern India on principles of self-government which apply to peoples in a different stage of development." When Lord Reay quitted the chair the juvenile reformers had a president more suited to their taste in the person of Sir William Wedderburn and the discussion was continued by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt and other gentlemen. By the way there was one interesting statement made by Lord Reay that I ought not to omit. It was this. During his governorship there was a district in Bombay where all the higher officials—Collector, Sessions Judge and others—were natives. The people sent a petition to the Bombay Government to ask why they were not allowed to have an English Saheb over them as people in other districts and, they were so persistent that, their request had to be granted. Mr. Gokhale seemed greatly astonished to hear this.

HOUSE OF COMMONS WIT.

In the course of one of the discussions in Committee on the Education Bill Sir Edward Carson scored rather neatly off Mr. Herbert Paul who is a clever speaker but takes himself very seriously and is, to use a vulgar expression, too fond of hearing himself talk. Some observations of Mr. Paul on certain remarks made by Sir E. Carson were described by the latter as an absolute travesty of what he had said. Later in the sitting Mr. Paul wished to apologize to the right hon. and learned member for Dublin University if in what he had said he had been guilty of a "travesty" of the right hon. gentleman's statement. It merely resulted from the humble attempt of a layman to understand the language of a great lawyer. Mr. Paul then amidst laughter resumed his seat with the air of a man who has been particularly smart and feels inclined to shake hands with himself. But Sir E. Carson immediately rose and said: "I entirely concur with the remark of the hon. gentleman," and the laugh was turned against Mr. Paul. The latter's greatly missed predecessor on the representation of Northampton, would not have given himself away in this manner. Now that Sir Wilfrid Lawson is no longer with us to enliven the proceedings of the Legislative Chamber, could not the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere be induced to return to the scene of his former triumphs? He is not, it is true, a second Bernard Osborne, but at any rate he was, as a legislator, more amusing than poor Sir Wilfrid whose jokes were uncommonly like those of the gentleman who depended upon his memory for his wit and upon his imagination for his facts. Labby's good things were not, perhaps, always such as to atisfy the fastidious taste of an Arthur Balfour on the Puritanical propriety of an "Imperial Perks" but they were generally impromptu; or the best were. "We are a ragged lot" said the wife of a well-known Liberal to me regarding not only her own side but the House generally. Without going so far as to corroborate this description of the new Parliament, if she had said "We are a dull lot" I should not have said her Nay. Are Democracy and dulness synonmous? Judging from the present House of Commons I fear they are. If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should consent to take his pawky humour to another place—a contingency of which we do not hear so much now as we did a few months ago—the House will be even more dismal than it is now, and that is saying a great deal.

THE CRAWLEY DISASTER

It is doubtful whether there is a safer conveyance than the railway train although from time to time disasters like that at Salisbury shock the public, the fatalites reckoned over the aggregate passenger mileage are astonishingly small. For the moment both electric trams and petrol motor-buses are under a cloud of disfavour. While the Highgate tramway accident is still fresh in the mind, there occured yesterday a fatal smash on Brighton road of an appalling character. A motor-omnibus had been engaged to take a large picnic party from Orpington to Brighton. Going down Handerson Hill just beyond Crawley both brakes failed. An attempt to reverse the engine, the only course left, broke the cardon shaft, stripped the gear wheels, and left the vehicle careering madly down the hill, swaying from side to side on a gradient of 1 in 12. A collision with a tree arrested its course. Eight passengers were killed on the spot, two have since succumbed to their wounds, eight are reported as seriously injured, and nineteen slightly injured. This accident, coupled with several non-fatal accidents recently in London (a motor-bus was gutted by fire in the Edgeware Road yesterday), will it is hoped, lead to a more stringent inspection ." supervision of these vehicles. At present the Local Government Board calls for two independent brakes, the application of either shall prevent two wheels on the same axle from revolving. This says othing about the capability of the brake rods to resist the strain thrown on them when the brakes is suddenly applied to a car travelling at a high rate of speed. It is necessary also that the shafting and gearing should be so proportioned as to stand the strain of a sudden reversal of the engines.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

In engineering circles this has been emphatically a visitors' year. The entertaining institutions will have been the Electrical Engineers, and the Iron and Steel Institute. The former body has in recent years had its foreign tours to France, to Germany, to Italy, and to the United States. The latter society held its autumn meeting in New York last year. Both are now endeavouring to repay the hospitality accorded to them. The guests of the Institution of Electrical Engineers have been the kindred institutions in the countries named. Their entertainment consisted of banquets in London and the chief provincial centres, with visits to large manufacturing undertakings. No formal discussions of papers was held. The Iron and Steel Institute, on the other hand, are entertaining the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in whose honour a reception at the Mansion House and a banquet at the Guildhall are to be given. Three mornings are to be given to the joint discussion of papers in the lecture hall of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and then will follow a provincial tour. Science is certainly cosmopolitan, and meetings such as these serve to impress upon the world the value of international co-operation in the advancement of civilization.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.

Sir Charles and Lady Elliott's garden party at Wimbledon Park on Saturday, favoured as it was by delightful weather, brought together an even larger gathering than usual, but so far as the Indian visitors are concerned, though they were numerous, the popular host and hostess must give the palm to Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir. In respect of the number of Indians, Parsee and others, who attended the brilliant reception given by Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday night, the occasion was unique. The party was given to meet the Marquis of Ripon who in these days very seldom goes out in the evening and who, in making an exception on this occasion, doubtless wished to show the value he attaches, as all must do, to such assemblies in promoting more friendly feeling between English people and their Indian fellow subjects. There are some persons who think that a reception like that under notice does more good than all the political movements put together. However, that may be, there can be no doubt that the more opportunities the two peoples have of meeting under such agreeable surroundings as those afforded by Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, the night before last, the better it will be for us all. Amongst the guests were, the Sultan of Zanzibar, the Ruling Chiefs of Kapurthala and Rajpipla, the Maharani of Kuch Behar, the Maharaja Dhiraj of Burdwan, Lord and Lady Reay, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir William and Lady Lee-Warner, Sir Felix and Lady Schuster, Sir Charles and Lady Maclaren, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir James Hayes-Sadler, Sir Harry and Lady Samuel, Sir Lesley and Lady Probyn, Colonel Sir Curzon and Lady Wyllie, Sir Henry and Lady Primrose, Sir J. and Lady MacDonnald, Sir Benjamin and Lady Franklin, General Sir C. J. Burnett, Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, Mr. and the Misses Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, Colonel and Mrs. E. C. Yate, Mr. J. M. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Birdwood, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon, Hon. Mrs. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. James Jardine, Mr. N. Mody Mr. F. Currimbhai Ebrahim, Mr. and Mrs. R. Furdomjee, Mr H. D. Cama, Mr. D. P. Cama, Col. and Mrs. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Dalal, Mrs. Boyce, Dr. and Mrs. Bahadurji, Mr. J. D. Framji, Mr. N. H. Mody, Dr. Kapadia etc. The Blue Hungarian band performed a selection of music and it was past midnight before the extremely pleasant party terminated. Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir leave London for Plombieres where they will stay a few weeks before resuming their journey Eastwards.

HONOURING THE INDIAN WRANGLERS.

There was a special 'At Home' at the Northbrook Society's Rooms, 185, Piccadilly yesterday afternoon to meet Mr. A. T. Rajan, Senior Wrangler and Mr. B. Dee, Sixth Wrangler. The rooms were tastefully decorated and had a very picturesque effect. There was a very large gathering of ladies, members of the Society, and visitors. Amongst those present were Mr. Wollaston (the Chairman of the Committee of the Society), Sir W. Curzon Wyllie, Sir William Lee Warner, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir. Frederick Pollock, Lady Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Low, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. and Miss Humphreys, Misses Armstrong, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Rustamjee Fardoonjee, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Colonel Lock, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Mr. De'Silva, Mr. Peshotam D. Patel, Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayabjee and son, and many other Indians as well as Englishmen. The guests were received by Mr. Wollaston and Mrs. Austin Low who was presented with a very beautiful bouquet of roses. Congratulations were offered on all hands to both the Wranglers. And interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of the King's Indian orchestra in their showy uniform. Light refreshments were served and a pleasant afternoon was spent. It was quite seven o'clock when the last of the guests departed.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The "Domestic Occurrnces" column of last Saturday's issue of the *Times* contained the following:—

BARRY.—On the the 3rd July, at 6, Kensington-garden-terrace, W. LADY GRACE BARRY, of a daughter, the announcemement in Thursday's edition of The *Times* being incorrect.

The previous announcement read as follows:—

BARRY.—On the 21st June, at 6, Kensington-garden-terrace, W. LADY GRACE BARRY, of a son.

It will be noticed that the correction refers to the date of the interesting event as well as the sex of the infant. Lady Grace Barry is a daughter of the Earl of Dunmore well-known as a globe-trotter and Christian Scientist—and sister of Viscount Fincastle, V. C., who was for a time on Lord Elgin's staff, during his Indian Viceroyalty.

In the Agony Column of the leading journal the following appeared on Tuesday:—

High Treason.—Moral support and encouragement to the King's enemies during a period of actual rebellion and threatened massacre should be sternly dealt with as partaking of the crime of High Treason. Hysterical sentiment must at times of crisis be forcibly restrained from doing what, under other circumstances might safely be ignored.

Who the person specially aimed at in the above is pretty obvious; but I am afraid he is not only past praying for but quite unlikely to alter his courses by an anonymous advertisement, reprehensible though his action may be considered by all right-minded people.

Apropos the Poplar disclosures, Mr. Burns might do worse than send Mr. Davy on a roving Commission when he has finished his investigation of the methods of the body over which Mr. Will Crooks, M. P., presides. Funny things are said to occur in connection with certain public bodies on other parts of the Metropolis than the East-End. A gentleman of my acquaintance was induced rather against his will to become a member of the "local authority of a district not a hundred miles from Oxford Circus; but he left it in disgust because so many of his colleagues, small men, seemed more anxious to give contracts to their friends than to protect the interests of the ratepayers. Perhaps it would have been more courageous if he had remained and fought his less worthy colleagues, but he may have recognised that he could do nothing.

The annual dinner of the Aligarh College Association, held at the Hotel Cecil under the presidency of Sir Charles Lyall, was as usual a very agreeable affair and these Mohammedan gentlemen certainly are excellent hosts. The speeches were excellent, especially that of Sir Thomas Raleigh who presided and gave the toast of the now famous College, and freshadowed the day when it will be, if not a University in name, at any rate a University to all intents and purposes. Considering that this dinner takes place every year and that the subjects of the speeches must necessarily always be the same, it is wonderful how fresh and suggestive the oratory always is on these occasions. An interesting feature of Tuesday's gathering was the presence of the two Indian Wranglers who were called upon to speak and did so with great modesty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The following appointments have been made:—

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS:—Lieutenant H. S. Eliot, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th Class; Lieutenant S. P Musson, I. A., to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th Class.

MILITARY WORKS:—Major C. Coffin, R. E., to officiate as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Allahabad. Captain A. H. D. Ria, R.E., is posted to the Western Command, Royal Engineers, on completion of a tour of Indian Service.

Captain R. E. Greer is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment.

THEFT OF RIFLES.

Salutary Punishment of a Syce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

The syce who was charged with the theft recently of three Lee Metford rifles from the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, has been found guilty and sentenced, by the District Magistrate, to twenty months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

Swami Abhedananda is expected to arrive at Bangalore City next Sunday morning and will be the guest of the State.

"Grateful Results"

A life of suffering and misery, without sleep, without appetite. Restored to health by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"I was grievously afflicted with biliousness and liver complaint. My mouth was in a terrible condition every morning, my tongue thickly coated, my breath was offen-

sive, food distressed me, I suffered much from headache, my skin was sallow, and the many remedies recommended me did no good. At last I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and my improvement began almost from the first dose. It relieved the distress about my liver, caused my food to digest well, cured my headache, improved my complexion, and restored my appetite. These unlooked-for but grateful results were accomplished by only two and a half bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—MRS. LYDIA M. TARBOX, Altoona, Pa.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

BOMBAY'S ENGINEERING NEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I visited Bombay in the cold weather 1889-90, I did so with the hope that public opinion might be brought to bear so as to prevent the extra water supply from Tansa being introduced into the city before provision was made by a new drainage system for removing the surplus water.

The town authorities were so far awakened by my letter to you to the danger, for they sent to London for Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., to report, but as his report did not suit the then Municipal Commissioner it was promptly strangled and nothing was done to improve the drainage of the town and island of Bombay.

Filth and bad drainage are, I have always said, quite sufficient to account for the present visitation of what is called "Plague", but which, in my opinion, is no more the "Plague" than the "Cholera" which, before the Vehar water was introduced into the city, used to break out at the commencement of every "hot weather' was real cholera This yearly outbreak of "Cholera" was due to the tanks being fouled by sewage, and as these tanks were the only water supply this so-called cholera disappeared when the rains set in and the tanks had a fresh supply of clean water, so, the so-called plague seems to me to be simply a bad form of malarial fever similar to a form of malarial fever found in one of the valleys of the Euphrates, with which we were well acquanted in 1868, and which is also called plague or a form of malarial fever due to a combination of vegetable and animal impurity in the water. This combination of impurity, when inocculatedby mosquitoes, produces putrid glands that burst in plague, but these glands only swell in the case of malarial fver where the impurity in the water is vegetable impurity only.

I enclose a copy of a letter to *The Times* from Dr. Ronald Ross, which appeared under the heading of "Campaigns against Malaria", and would suggest that if a similar campaign was undertaken in Bombay good results would follow, more especially if the water from Tansa was cut off for a year or two until the whole of the centre of the island was drained by a low level drain from Girgaum to Worlee.

I may say that the present Love Grove sewer is not at a low enough level, and it being at a much higher level than the one I, in 1867, put in from the old main drain at Byculla to Love Grove.

The drain should be 8·0 in diameter underneath the flats and 6·0 from Girgaum to the centre of the Foras Roads and have a pumping station at Worlee.

So long as the centre of the island of Bombay remains undrained, so long will the sub-soil remain water-logged and so long will "the" plague remain in some shape or other.

In 1866 and after, when the late Dr. Hewlett was Health Officer, the great object he always had in view was to keep the island free from morass or damp, and when I handed over charge the low level open main drain was perfectly free from sewage and dampness, a state of things which had never existed before. Consequently the mortality was at the rate of but 25 or 28 per 1,000—No sooner had I handed over charge than this sewage appeared again on "the Flats" and, so far as I know, has been there ever since.

Dr. Hewlett also waged war against all jungle whenever found, sending his sweepers into gardens to clear away superfluous vegetation, if when notice had been given this was not done.

I have always told the India Office that the taking down chawls and such like buildings was not the way to get rid of the so-called plague and that the only way was to get quit of a water logged sub-soil, and until this is done there can be no permanent improvement in the health of the city, as the majority of the native people are so weak from want of suitable food that they fall easy victims to microbic poisoning, whether it be conveyed by water or mosquitoes.—Yours &c,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Formerly Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay.

Sir,---On several occasions you have kindly permitted me to draw the attention of your readers to the progress of the anti-malaria campaigns at Ismailia and in the Federated Malay States, and I have heard that the information so given has more than once encouraged the commencement of similar work elsewhere. Will you allow me to add some further notes? I hope it will not be necessary to trouble you again on the matter, as the success of the campaigns referred to seems to be now completely assured.

With regard to Ismailia, I wish to call attention to a brief but effective official report just issued by the Suez Canal Company. It is entitled "Suppression du Paludisme a Ismailia," and can be obtained by writing to M. le Secretaire-General, Compagine Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, 9, Rue Charras, Paris. It gives the whole history of the campaign in the town, with an account of the expenses and of the results. Since 1903 no new case of malaria has been observed at Ismailia. The ordinary mosquitoes (by which is meant the Culicina) have disappeared, and all the inhabitants have been able to discontinue the use of mosquito nets. Although a few Anophelines enter the town from the environs during the autumn, they do so in very small numbers—so small as not to constitute any danger, as shown by the complete disappearance of the fever. Doubts have frequently been thrown on the reality of the success obtained by the Suez Canal Company, but I think that a perusal of this report will convince any impartial reader. It must be remembered that up to 2,000 cases of malaria used to occur annually in this town.

The work done at Klang and Port Swettenham in Selangor, Federated Malay States, will be set forth in a report by Dr. Travers, State surgeon, Selangor, and Dr. Malcolm Watson, district surgeon, Klang, which will appear in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine*, Messrs. Bale, Son, and Daniellson, July 1 next. In this report, also, details of the history of the campaign, of its cost, and of its success are given, and will prove no less convincing. The statistics for 1905 and even more favourable than those for 1902 and subsequent years, while the disease is, if anything, increased in the surrounding areas which have not been treated. Dr. Watson says in a letter to me:—

"The work has been an absolute success, infinitely more so than I ever imagined possible. . . . I hope for a decided diminution in the amount of malaria. The absolute sweeping away of the disease seems to come as a reproach to me for lack of faith. . . . I wonder how many Government officers are deterred from making and carrying out anti-malaria works because the work seems so enormous, because they feel they will never be able to make any appreciable improvement, and because they fear they may have failure cast back at them. If there are such, I wish they could take a lesson from Klang."

I do not think that Dr. Watson will object to my quoting these important passages.

People have said that the success at Ismailia was due to the arid nature of the country, but I am sure that the same thing cannot be said of such a climate as that of the Federated Malay States; and it is clear that such striking successes obtained in such diverse parts of the globe leave no excuse open for neglecting similar measures elsewhere. We may, therefore, hope that a few years will see the general adoption of such measures. A great incentive to this will be the new Malaria Return which has been promised by the Colonial Office, in response to action taken by Major Seely, D.S.O., M.P., in Parliament, consequent upon representations by Mr. Halmeman Stuart, of this city. This return will, I hope, give full details of the actual work done against malaria every year in tropical colonies. If the India Office and the War Office order a similar return, matters ought speedily to be in full train for a general advance in this important direction.—Yours &c,

RONALD ROSS, Professor of Tropical Medicine.
The Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. June 27.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	1	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	21
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	24
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals....................	0	1	10
Total........	3	3	145
Total plague deaths to date	183,479		
Same date last year......	11	8	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks. [illegible] Deaths. [illegible]

24

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LADY CROMER'S DISPENSARIES.

LADY Cromer is now happily convalescent after the attack of measles which she is said to have contracted during one of her visits of mercy to the Cairo Dispensary for Sick Children, which is situated in one of the poorest quarters of the town Boulac. Lady Cromer takes a very leading place in all the philanthropic schemes of the country she has adopted, and these dispensaries are the latest outcome of her energies. European doctors and nurses are in attendance and their services to the poor Arab children are of incalculable benefit. Efforts are being made to establish other branches of the same sort in other parts of Cairo and Egypt, and it is hoped that sympathizers with the poor fellaheen of Egypt may take this opportunity of assisting a cause which is admirable in its working and conception.

LONDON TAILORESSES.

Several new members were enrolled at a meeting of London tailoresses, held in Craven Hall under the presidency of Mr. J. Macdonald, secretary of the London Trades Council. As highly-skilled workwomen, so the chairman told the girls, they should be receiving at least 50 per cent. more wages. A resolution protesting against the evils of over-work, irregular work, and underpay was moved by Miss Mary Elvery, who sought to impress upon the tailoresses that the only effective way to obtain better conditions was to combine by becoming members of the London Tailors and Tailoresses' Society. Miss Bessie Hoare, the new president, made her first speech in seconding the resolution. A telegram was read from the Countess of Warwick, who had hoped to be present, saying, "My thoughts and earnest wishes with you, praying women realize the value of organization and combination, which is only hope for workers to change present economic conditions. Greetings to all from fellow-worker and comrade, Frances Evelyn Warwick."

BEAUTY PARASOLS.

Parasols are playing a very important part this summer. There are the little ones, with folding handles and dangling fringes,, and there are the embroidered muslin "shades," with linings of palest musseline desoie or of pleated gauze. The real "beauty parasol" of the season, however, is made of pearl-grey chiffon and lined with shell pink crepe de chine. One of these exquisite sunshades intended for Goodwood has the stick of polished ebony, with a handle of filigree silver inset with baroque pearls. The sunshade is not very large, but it has several pleated frills of the two delicate colours, and it casts a most flattering shade over the face. Now that pale grey shoes and gloves are so much worn with white gowns, a parasol would be ideal, but the pink must be of the faintest and softest shade, and likewise the pearl-grey chiffon. Some people cherish an idea that red parasols are becoming; certainly they are cheerful, but unless to an exceedingly pale skin they are by no means flattering. On a hot day they make the average complexion look as though it were on fire.

LINEN AND MUSLIN.

"The rage for linen is unabated, and even for toilettes of ceremoney the fashionable material is brought into use; I have seen it," writes a lady correspondent from Paris, "used in combination with white muslin—the latter of a substantial quality—with delightful effects. For example, take an under-dress of muslin with several pleated, flounces; over this a 'peplum' of fine white linen, inset with Bruges lace or with Irlande. The blouse would be of muslin and the short coatee—reaching an inch or two below the waist-of linen, inset with lace. The whole of the sleeves would probably be of lace, and there would be a waistband of white satinribbons, arranged in 'corset' form. Only linens of fine quality are suitable for such a purpose as this, for the heavy linens would look out of place with muslin. "In all-white this combination is delightfully fresh and pure, but I recently saw at a garden-party a lovely gown of palest salmon-pink linen with ivory muslin and incrustations of ivory lace. The linen portion of the dress was arranged in a sort of princess polonise over an under-dress of pleated muslin, and there was a short bolero of lace over a delicate muslin blouse. It was a charming frock, and the hat which accompanied it was a cloche in pure white crin, with a full crown of lace and a garland of marguerites and blackberry brambles.

AKBAR ALI vs. MIR AUN ALI AND OTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the account of the Consent Decree in the above suit, appearing in your issue of the 25th instant under the heading "A Police Officer's Estate," may we in fairness to our clients the widow, daughter, and one of the sons of the deceased, be permitted to point out two inaccuracies contained therein. The plaintiff in the suit had claimed to be a son of the late Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali and had prayed for a declaration that he was the deceased's son. The 5th defendant had also claimed to be a widow. These allegations had been stoutly contested by our clients. Our clients agreed to pay the sums mentioned in your account not because they admitted the alleged relationships but because they wanted to get rid of the litigation and thus save further heavy costs. The Decree makes no declaration that the plaintiff is the son or the 5th defendant a widow of the deceased Sirdar. It follows therefore that they acquire no such status as was claimed by them in the suit. Further the alleged widow, Mariambai, in correspondence had professed to have deposited a box of ornaments and clothes with the deceased, Sirdar, and claimed a large sum in lieu thereof. Under the Decree she gets Rs. 700 in full satisfaction of all her claims, including her claims for ornaments and clothes.

Lastly, we may mention that although the plaintiff made the extravagant allegation that the deceased died possessed of 30 lakhs of Rupees, it was proved in Court by evidence that the total value of the estate of the deceased did not exceed one lakh of Rupees—Yours, &c.

MIRZA AND MIRZA,
Attorneys for Defendants
2 to 4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND

MAIL OF 13TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 13th July. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Clark, Mr R N.
Evans, Mr C P
Fletcher, Mr J
Purvis, Mr P F
Smith, Mr J B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bushfield, Mr I A
Bakht, Mr
Burns, Mr W H
Bishop, Mr A S
Beauchamp, Commdr
Bray, Mr W
Chase, Mr S J K
Curtis, Lt
Duchesne, Mr A E
Eddis, Mr G A
Evans, Mr W E
Fawcett, Mr C
Gordon, Mr D
Guthrie, Mr A
Huddleston, Capt
Hanly Mr J F
amilton, M J
Hood, H J
Harentz, Mr
Keyer, Lt Col
Kendell, Mr F A
Leslie, Major
Lawson, Capt and M
Mawdesley, Mr R
Mitra, Mr H
Merkle, Mr and M
Nilson, Mr C
Neatham, Mr A
Rice, Mr R
Scott, Mr W
Taselden, M
Thomson, D A
Togelman Mr and Mrs
Wilson, Cpt

FROM BRINDISI

Beville, Major
Cookson, Col C
Murray, Col
Mathews, Mr D
Mill, Sir John
Porr, Capt
Ri ie, Mr B
W green, Mr

FROM MALTA—entris, Lt.

FROM GIBRALTAR—odrigues, Mr M J.

FROM ADEN.

DeFranca, Col
Eckford, Mr A B
Montgomery Asst Surgeon
Naroo Shiwaji, Mr and Mrs

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following ssengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental Commder H. G. H, LeBellin to Marseilles and London:—

Blackwell, M
Coohe, Mrs e V
Clutterbuck Mr C H
Eaton, Dr B
English, A
Fraser, aj and Mrs H St
Fox, M H L
Greenstreet, Mr
Grayll, Mr A
Godfray, Col H
Garat, Capt H S
Hodgson, Mr W T.
Jones, Mr
Lucas, Mr W H
Lloyd, Capt G W
McFarlane, Ms W
Nellson, Mr G P V
Poett, Col J
Parrp, Mr C W
Steele. Maj G F
Smith Mr V C
Shearne, Mr D S
Spring, Mr F J E
Stooks, Capt
Scotr, Mr J W
Swayne, Capt
Symons, Mr
Spooner Mr
Turner Mr
Thomson, Maj Slade
Withers, Mr A

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a ure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists. Stores, etc., sell it.

(See Supplement).

THE NEW LAXATIVE

For Constipation, Flatulence, Sluggish Liver, Heaviness and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
48, Spelman Street, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

Sold by } THE AUSTRALIAN STORES, Hornby Road, Bombay
M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

MOST REFRESHING.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

An Australian Gift BENEFITS THE WORLD.

A DISCOVERY made a few years back in Australia, from which the whole world is now benefiting, reveals the importance of the observation of little things. Chas. Forde (the well-known scientist) read with deep interest how the natives of that great continent kept themselves practically free from disease by use of the vegetable products of the native forests and fields. This was a little thing to know, but it had an important bearing upon the scientist's work. Why could not these same roots and herbs be prepared and used by modern men? If they kept one race free from disease, why not let them rid modern races of the diseases so prevalent in every civilised country? That they did keep the people who used them free from disease was vouched for by the great Captain Cook, who, in his writings, states: "I did not observe (amongst the natives) any appearance of disease or bodily complaint, or eruption of the skin. Very old men, without hair and teeth, showed no signs of decrepitude, and were full of vivacity."

There must be some reason for this, and Chas. Forde, armed with the implements of modern scientific research, sought diligently for that reason. After years of research his investigations were crowned with success, and he found himself the happy discoverer of a vegetable substance which acted on the liver and digestive organs differently and in a better way than any medicine known. The best laboratories, the most modern plant, and all that science dictated as being best for the purpose were requisitioned in the compounding of this substance into convenient medicine form, and the result of it all was the production, a few years back, of the most perfect medicine of modern times. This medicine was compounded in the form of small beans, which, being unequalled in their operation upon the liver and its secretion of bile, were called "Bile Beans."

Being the product of modern scientific research, Bile Beans are thoroughly up-to-date. They do not merely purge, give temporary relief only, and leave the patient weakened, like the out-of-date, so-called remedies of forty and fifty years ago, which contain probably aloes, mercury, and other harmful drugs. Bile Beans, without the slightest discomfort, prompt the liver and digestive organs to act in Nature's normal way, leaving those organs strengthened and stimulated to continue the performance of their duties without further assistance. They produce a gentle action on the bowels, curing or preventing constipation, cleansing the stomach, and ridding the system of all impurities. Do not be misled by claims of half a hundred pills in the bottle, where probably four to six constitute a dose, and the doses cannot be discontinued. The vegetable ingredients in Bile Beans are so concentrated that large doses are not necessary. They can be discontinued after the cure is effected; do not contain any harmful drugs; and are the SAFEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Bile Beans for Biliousness are a speedy and permanent cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Colds, Liver Chill, Influenza, Rheumatism, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, Debility, Anæmia, and all Female Ailments. Of all Medicine Vendors, for R1. or packed free from the BILE BEAN CO., HEAD INDIAN DEPOT, 30, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA, on receipt of price R. 1.2 per bottle, or six bottles for R. 6.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

The Proprietors have so much faith in the efficacy of their remedy that they will forward a sample Bottle of Bile Beans Free and a Book on Liver and Digestive Ailments, to [illegible] your name [illegible] address [illegible] Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Free Sample
B. G.
28-7-06.

BILE BEANS FOR BILIOUSNESS

The Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

ALLEGED FORGING OF COX AND CO'S CHEQUES.

Messman Lloyd's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 27.

At the Hyderabad Criminal Sessions to-day John Lloyd, late Messman, 13th Hussars' Officers' Mess, was put on his trial before Major Haig, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, sitting as Sessions Judge. The accused was charged under section 467 C. P. C. with forging the mame of Captain Bayley, 13th Hussars, to three cheques for £60, £70 and £100 in December 1905, January 3rd and March 1906. The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. H. K. Judge appeared for the prosecution and Mr. K. Chamier Tripp, Bar-at-Law, for the defence.

Prosecuting Counsel asked for a separation of charges. Mr. Tripp objected, citing the case, Pulisanki *vs.* Emperor. The Court overruled the objection. The charges were separated accordingly. The prosecution sought for joining the charges, but it was found not possible. The learned Counsel said that ten cheques had been forged, representing face value of £560. Counsel for accused objected to the mention of the ten charges, three only forming the charge. Mr. Judge gave his reasons for the statement.

First witness was Mr. T. C. Bayley, constituted attorney of Messrs. Cox and Co. He said, the cheques were forwarded to them at Bombay from their London Office. He saw seven other cheques.

Mr. Tripp objected to these being put in as his client's case would be prejudiced. Fresh evidence could not be imported into the case. Mr. Judge ruled the evidence relevant.

Witness continued and said that the seven cheques produced were payable in favour of John Lloyd. The accused's private credit was Rs. 2,763, but he had on his own account Rs. 8,795-8-6 with Messrs King, King and Co. On the credit side stood Rs. 12,082-8-0, the total of the ten cheques mentioned.

He saw Major Church who gave witness an account of the amount of the three cheques now on the subject of the charge. It appeared Messrs King, King and Co's. accounts he was shown certain receipt books of the Mess by Captain Spencer who with witness gave the Colonel a summary of accused's account with the sowcars. The Colonel asked him (witness) to make proposals to Lloyd. He did not do so. When he spoke to Lloyd later, he offered to commute his pension to pay. He also promised to get the money from England. Captain Bayley had a private account at Messrs. Cox and Co. The three cheques were drawn in favour of the accused. He saw the accused's account with Messrs King King and Co. but could not say if it was in order. Messrs. Cox and Co. are the losers by £560.

Lieut. W. R. Kennard the next witness, in his evidence, went to show he was acquainted with the accused's handwriting which Captain T. H. S. Marchant advanced. He knew the handwriting of accused through the Mess Bills. He gave over the Mess Presidentship to Major Renny on 1st July 1905. The cheques purport to be signed by him, but the signature was not his. The body of the three cheques were in Lloyd's handwriting. He did all the clerical work of the Mess. He trusted Lloyd and signed the pass book on trust. The Colonel spoke to the witness when he returned from Japan.

Accused's counsel cross-examined at length various witnesses. The case is proceeding.

GOLD STANDARD CURRENCY FOR CHINA.

Supported by Local Viceroys.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

Recently the Governor Yang Shih Hsian of Shantung was telegraphically informed by the Financial Council and the Board of Revenue at Peking to the effect that owing to diversities of the present copper coinage in China it is imperative that various provincial mints should be conducted under one uniform system. Governor Yang on receipt of the telegram desired to avail himself of the opportunity for unifying copper coinage, to recommend the adoption of a gold standard for China and that for this end Government mints should stop coinage of one tael pieces and coin tokens to be worth ten dollars and to have the same value as a sovereign. Should these new tokens prove insufficient to meet the demand, Government Bank notes might be issued to supplement the supply. Government Yang having submitted his proposal to the Viceroy Yuan, the latter has wired his reply strongly supporting the same.

SIR LIONEL COX'S RETIREMENT.

Three Judicial Vacancies at Singapore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

The *Straits Times* is informed that the Hon. Sir Lionel Cox, the Chief Justice of Singapore now at home on leave, is not likely to return to the Straits Settlements as he has retired from bench and takes his pension. There are three vacancies in the law offices, those of Chief Justice, Attorney-General and Solicitor General.

HEAVY RAIN IN SIMLA.

Railway Line Practically Clear.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Heavy rain has fallen in Simla amounting to about 4 inches during the past 24 hours. There have been certain small slips all along the line between miles 11 and 50, particularly a few miles this side of Soghi. But so far nothing of importance has been reported and if the rain holds off the line may be cleared to-morrow.

MOTOR VANS FOR POSTAL SERVICE.

Experiments in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

Two motor mail vans fitted up by the Bangalore Company are being railed to Madras. They are experimental and, if successful, should lead to some interesting developments in the Postal Service.

THE SALE OF COCAINE.

Proposed Amendment of the Indian Excise Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

It is intended to introduce a Bill, on the 10th proximo, for the Amendment of the Indian Excise Act, so as to extend the definition of "intoxicating drugs," the sale and possession of which can be regulated under that Act. At present the scope of the Act is confined to hemp drugs. The object of the proposed amendment is to enable the authorities to regulate the traffic in cocaine, which is spreading to an undesirable extent, especially in the Punjab and notably in Delhi. The cocaine traffic is already regulated under the Excise Acts of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, which give a wider interpretation of the term "Intoxicating drugs" than the Indian Act does, and also in Burma and the United Provinces where the India Act has been supplemented by special local legislation. The present measure will enable similar repressive steps to be taken in the remaining provinces to which the India Act applies, chiefly the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER THE SUTLEJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

It is intended to build a Suspension Bridge across the Sutlej at Dihur, which will be suitable for cart traffic on the route from Kalka and the Umballa district *via* Nalagarh, to Suket and Mandi.

There is a ferry at present, but it is closed for four or five months during the flood season.

This particular Bridge will afford a somewhat shorter route between Simla and the Kulu Valley.

THE RANGOON CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

Probable Appointment of Mr. Justice Chitty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

Rangoon is to have its wish in the shape of a Barrister Judge at the head of its Chief Court. At least, it is considered a settled thing that Mr. Justice Fox, at present officiating, will be confirmed as Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

When Sir Harvey Adamson formally vacates his office this autumn on going on to the Viceroy's Council as Home Member, the vacancy on the Bench at Rangoon, it is understood, will go to Mr. Justice Chitty, who has been one of the temporary additional Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab since last October. Mr Justice Chitty, whom we shall be sorry to lose in Lahore, is not a stranger to Rangoon, as he officiated as a Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma from February 1903, to September 1904.

MORTGAGE OF PRINTING MATERIALS.

Decree for Possession.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, heard the suit brought by Rahim Vallie Mahomed against C. A. Ellis, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover an aggregate amount of Rs. 6,949-4-0, and asked for an order that the machinery, printing articles, stock of types, type furniture, etc., mentioned in the schedule to the agreement dated the 31st May, 1904, and the assignment dated the 1st August, 1904, respectively, and a policy of Rs. 5,000 may be sold, and the sale proceeds applied towards satisfaction of the decree to be passed in this suit. The defendant having become an insolvent, Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee, was made a party defendant. Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal, Jehangir, and Gulabbhai, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that by an agreement of hire-purchase in writing, dated the 31st May, 1904, the plaintiff agreed to let to the defendant certain machinery and articles upon certain terms of monthly payments. Soon after the date of the agreement, the defendant took charge of the machinery and printing articles, and started a printing press for his paper, the *Indian Sporting Times*, at Custom House Road in the Fort. Defendant paid the first three instalments from the monies borrowed by him from the plaintiff but had failed to pay the other instalments as they fell due. Defendant executed an assignment by way of mortgage of the goodwill of his paper on the 17th August, 1904, in favour of the plaintiff in consideration of Rs. 1,000, and opened a credit account with the plaintiff in the amount. By another assignment by way of mortgage, dated the 1st August, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 1,775, lent to the defendant by the plaintiff, to enable him to purchase three additional machines, the defendant assigned the machines and his stock of types by way of mortgage to secure repayment of the sum of Rs. 1,775 in four monthly instalments. On the 17th December, 1904, the account was made up between the plaintiff and the defendant of all sums due to the plaintiff, and the defendant undertook to pay Rs. 950 in full consideration thereof, but had failed to do so. Since then all other instalments had become due to the plaintiff, who now claimed the sums of Rs. 4,775, Rs. 1,775, and Rs. 399-4-0, making together Rs. 6,949-4-0 for principal and interest due under the agreement and promissory note. There were various creditors of the defendant and several decrees against him, and the landlord, Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nuggree, had already levied an attachment on the printing machines, etc. Plaintiff claimed to be entitled to the possession of the scheduled articles, and said that the defendant should be restrained from working the machines, and realising the profits and spending the money upon his own pleasures.

His lordship made a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,949-4-0, with interest and costs. It was ordered that the receiver do retain Rs. 250 for commission and Rs. 105 for the costs of the order of 2nd February, 1906, and pay the balance of the sale proceeds in hand to the plaintiff or his solicitors towards satisfaction of the judgment debt; and save as aforesaid, execution was to be stayed.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 28th July 1906.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 31st instant from 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

MR. SAUNDERS, a former schoolmaster, told the Lords Committee on Juvenile Smoking that he could detect smokers by their handwriting—that of boys who smoked being of a loose, slabby kind. Handwriting, he said, was a cinematograph of the heart.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

The annual cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Hindus resulted in a draw. Play began at 12-30 and the ground was dreadfully sticky. The Gymkhana made 87, whilst the Bombay Hindus scored 206. The fielding of the Gymkhana was very bad. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.
1ST INNINGS.

Mr. Lucas, b Date	0
Mr. Turner, b Balu	4
Colonel Mosse, c Mehta, b Balu	2
Mr. Ling, l.-b.-w., b Balu	10
Mr. Herbert, b Balu	2
Mr. Airy, b Balu	22
Mr. Francis, b Vakil	9
Captain Rutter, st. Telang, b Vakil	23
Mr. Smith, c Dhayalkar, b Balu	9
Mr. Wilson, b Balu	0
Mr. Graham, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	87

BOMBAY HINDUS.
FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. S. K. Divekar, c Wilson, b Turner	8
Mr. P. K. Telang, c Rutter, b Mosse	70
Mr. K. A. Date, b Mosse	29
Mr. D. K. Telang, b Turner	0
Mr. C. N. Mehta, l.-b.-w., b Airy	41
Mr. Balu, c Wilson, b Mosse	18
Mr. Shivram, c Airy, b Turner	3
Mr. Prabhakar, st. Wilson, b Ling	28
Mr. Khote, b Mosse	0
Mr. Bhayalkar, not out	2
Mr. D. N. Vakil, c Rutter, b Mosse	3
Extras	4
Total	206

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

Some excellent hockey was witnessed here yesterday evening, when the 1st Manchesters beat the Madras Cricket Club by one goal to nil.

After a hard game, the 2nd Cheshires beat the 2nd Suffolks, the present holders of the cup, also by one goal to nil.

The finals will be played to-morrow.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Y. M. C. A. *vs.* TELEGRAPH.

Propitious weather favoured the players in the game between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Y. M. C. A. The ground was yet clogged after the almost continuous downpour that prevailed during the last few days. Warman, the Y. M. C. A., right half got a nasty knock on the face, and retired for a few minutes.

A keenly-contested game ensued but, contrary to expectations, the Telegraphists did not seem quite as "nippy" as they had been in their previous contests. Their passing was apparently a bit weaker than usual and, but for this circumstance, they might have equalized.

Just a few minutes before the close of the first half, the Y. M. C. A. scored the first goal of the evening.

Pulling themselves together, the Telegraph made several rushes into the Y. M. C. A. territory in the opening stages of the second half, but the back division of the latter team invariably kept them at bay.

Several hot shots were made at the Y. M. C. A. net, with the result that the Telegraphists eventually succeeded in equalizing the score. Nothing of note occurred during the remainder of the period of play and the match ended as follows:—

Y. M. C. A.	1 goal
Telegraph	1 goal

The following table shows results to date:—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	8	8	0	0	27	0	16
Y. M. C. A.	11	6	3	2	22	10	13
Telegraph	10	5	3	2	9	8	11
Rovers	8	5	3	0	12	6	10
Royal Artillery	9	4	4	1	13	10	9
Bombay Gymkhana	8	4	4	0	14	8	8
City	10	1	8	1	3	32	3
Parel Gymkhana	8	0	8	0	2	28	0

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

The first New Comer's Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a h Mooslat 13 2 3/4.
Mr Hajee Alli Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13 2 3/4.
Mr Mejeed Bin Jarje's g a h Silver Stream 13 2 1/2.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Ganeho 13 2 3/4.
Mr A M Dhaishis b a h Colonel 13 1 3/4.
Mr Khalaf Bin Saif's 9 a h Shabeb 13 2 1/2.
Mr A R Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1/2.
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Solicitor 13 2 1/2.
Mr M H Neckolson's b a h Faugh-a-Ballagh 13 2.
Mr Morison's g a h Honey 13 2 3/4.
Mr R R S'b a h Scimitar 13 2 3/4.
Aga Furrukh Shab's 9 a h Grey Falcon 13 2 1/4.
Mr Nassar Abdoola's g a h Adham 13 2 3/4.
The second New Comers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Machine Gun 13 3 3/4.
Mr Ebrahim Mana'sb a h Durvad 13 3 3/4.
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Ireland 13 3.
Mr D L Khewjee's 9 a h Sir La 13 3 1/2.
Mr J Baldevi's b a h Malik 13 3 1/4.
Mr A M Bashari's b a h Wadi 14 0.
Mr Morisons b a h Nowar 14 0.
Mr H B Pikes b a h Hera 13 3 3/4.
Mr M A Khhn's ch a h Nosman 13 3 3/4.
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red 13 3.
Aga S Shak's b a h Burhan 14 0.
Mr Ali Rin Tali's ch a h One Pie 13 3.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

The Summer Plate—Caroline, Kainlata, Dulcimer and Sainte Marquise.

The July Plate—Manlock and Lamrock.

The Arab Pony Trial Plate—Hermit.

The New Comers Plate—Sabah, Retreat, Cardiff and Little Red Rat.

The Novice Plate—Turn of Luck.

The Arabian Plote—Mils.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Haldane's Statement.

20,000 FEWER SOLDIERS.

MILITIA'S FATE.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th instant, while the questions were being gone through a large audience awaited the moment when the Secretary of State for War would rise in Committee of Supply to propound the scheme of Army reduction and Reorganisation which, it was understood, he had prepared.

The House was crowded. The Duke of Connaught was in the Peers' Gallery, where every seat was occupied, and in the gallery where distinguished strangers sit were the American Ambassador and Mr. Bryan. The benches allotted to ordinary visitors were packed, and among those who viewed the scene from this part of the Chamber were several non-commissioned officers of the Guards in uniform.

Earlier in the afternoon this part of the House had been brightened by the brilliant turbans and uniforms of half-a-dozen Native Indian soldiers, who visited the Chamber for a short time.

The main proposals which, according to Mr. Haldane will effect great economies, increase the fighting efficiency of the Army by 50 per cent., and give a far stronger force on mobilisation than ever before, are as follows:—

Regulars to be reduced by 20,000 men.

Expeditionary force of 150,000 to be maintained at home, the force to consist of

Regulars	50,000
Reservists	70,000
Militia	30,000
Total	150,000

Abolition of the 3rd Scots and 3rd Coldstream Guards.

Abolition of the following eight battalions of the line:

3rd and 4th Battalions Northumberland Fusiliers.
3rd and 4th Battalions Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
3rd and 4th Battalions Lancashire Regiment.
3rd and 4th Battalions Manchester Regiment.

Volunteers to be controlled by County Associations, to which regular grants are to be made. In other words, each county will manage its own Volunteers.

Volunteer artillery to be served with the old 15-pounder gun, which can be turned into a quick-firing weapon, and to organise as a national artillery reserve.

Between 13,000 and 14,000 men of the garrison artillery to be drafted into the Regular artillery, effecting a saving of £300,000 a year.

Militia to perform army service, medical, and ammunition column work, and to serve abroad on the outbreak of war.

Militia artillery to disappear and make room for increased Regular artillery.

No increase in the expenditure on the Auxiliary forces.

Mr. Haldane, who was received with cordial cheers which were repeated at various points of his speech, prefaced his oration with a declaration that in respect of cost and organisation the state of the national forces was highly unsatisfactory. Before confidence could be restored in the Army the public must be made to feel that it was getting value for its money. It was high time that the financial situation was relieved. The democracies of the world all desired a reduction in the crushing burden of armaments and in this movement the British Government meant to give a lead. The view of the Army Council and military experts was that every penny spent on the Army should be spent for fighting efficiency, and, that every unit should be efficient for war was the principle underlying the proposals of the Government. He affirmed that his reorganisation scheme, while it would effect economies, would increase the fighting efficiency of the Army by 50 per cent. He reminded the committee that on March 8 he laid it down that the Army existed primarily for war over sea. The Fleet could defend our coasts. Therefore what we needed was an expeditionary force just large enough to enable us to reinforce resolutely and swiftly the outposts of the Empire. For the expansion of our military strength in great emergencies they might rely on the people organised on a voluntary basis, and behind the people there were the colonies to render aid.

Having recapitulated some of the principles which he enunciated in his first speech on the Army, he pointed out that there was much military work which could be done by men who were not highly trained. This work could be provided for on a militia basis, and economy would thereby be effected. Another way to economise was by having a definite organisation for war in peace time. It would not do to rely on the haphazard methods adopted during the South African war. The first of his proposals was that the Army should be reduced by 20,000 Regulars. With the Army reorganised, the Army Council held that we should be able to mobilise in war a force contrasting with the old force as three army corps contrasted with two. This force would not be organised in army corps or in small divisions, but would consist of six big divisions of Infantry, corresponding in organisation to the Army in India. With these six divisions would be four Cavalry brigades and a full complement of Artillery. We should have an expeditionary force of 150,000 men; 50,000 with the Colours, 70,000 Reservists and 30,000 men trained on the Militia basis and under an obligation to come out on mobilisation. The Defence Committee had come to the conclusion that we could safely reduce the Army by eight battalions serving abroad and two battalions at home.

Dealing next with the Artillery, he affirmed that the late Government had not supplied the men necessary for the mobilisation of the Field Artillery, so that they could not have mobilised more than 42 Field Artillery batteries out of 93. Owing to the reductions in our coast defences, however, some 13,000 garrison Militiamen and Regulars were available for making good the deficiency to which he had referred, and they could serve with ammunition columns and form a reserve for the Artillery. It was proposed to maintain our 93 batteries of Field Artillery, and 63 would be the Artillery complement of our field force. The old 15-pounder field-guns were to be handed over to the Volunteers. They could be converted into quick-firing guns. With the surplus batteries in reserve the Militia would be trained. As a result of these changes the Field Artillery would be 50 per cent. more efficient, the saving of 300,000*l*. a year would be effected. The Horse Artillery was not to be touched.

Having given further details as to the composition of the expeditionary force, he explained that the reductions which were to be made would be effected gradually. It was not proposed to turn the men out into the street; for both officers and men he hoped to provide by absorption. The 10 battalions of Guards were to be reduced by two. The 3rd Scots Guards would be dealt with first, and then the 3rd Coldstream Guards. The Line battalions which it had been decided to do away with were battalions for which it had not been possible to obtain the necessary recruits. They were the 3rd and 4th battalions of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the 3rd and 4th battalions of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment the 3rd and 4th battalions of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 3rd and 4th battalions of the Manchester Regiment. In future the terms of enlistment would be—for Infantry of the line seven years and five years; for the Guards, three and nine as now; for the Cavalry, seven and five; for the Field and Horse Artillery, six and six; and for the Garrison Artillery, eight and four. The result of this change would be that, whereas now we had 52 Line battalions in India, 32 in the Colonies, and 72 at Home, we should in future have 52 in India, 25 in the Colonies, and 71 at Home.

Having said that he hoped earnestly that it would be found possible to improve the social condition of the soldier and to fit him for employment after he had left the Colours, he described the steps that were to be taken to promote the health of the Army, a matter of vital importance, and turned to the Auxiliary Forces. In their case, as in the case of the Regulars, he asked what services were they to render in war. The Militia must have new functions assigned to it, and must engage to serve abroad in war time. It was to be territorialised more completely, and its connection with the Regular Army was to be closer than heretofore. The weak battalions of Militia were to be dealt with, and the force was to be consolidated. The Militia was to be the first line of Reserve behind the Regular Army. As to the Volunteers their functions would be to defend naval fortresses, to repel possible raids, and to form a second Reserve for the Army in case of need. For these purposes the Volunteers were to be organised, and he intended that the duties assigned to them should have reference to the special needs of different localities. For the Volunteers, he observed, there must be some kind of Home rule in order to secure efficiency. Assoications were to be formed in counties, which would concern themselves with the affairs of the Auxiliary Forces. This subject was being considered by a committee presided over by Lord Esher. He stated briefly his intentions in regard to the Yeomanry, and then, dealing generally with the question of the expansion of our forces, he expressed the opinion that compulsion would not be of the slightest avail. He believed in stimulating local interest in the subject of defence. If their interest was aroused, the people would render assistance readily and he was confident that they could be trusted to undergo in sufficient numbers some preliminary training, so that, should the emergency arise, they might be rapidly brought up to a higher military standard.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, after insisting that adequate time should be given for discussing the very important speech of the Secretary for War, summed up the results of the right hon. gentleman's scheme. The Army was to be reduced by 20,000 men; 10 units of infantry were to go, and a saving of £600,000L. was to be effected. While he rejoiced at the economy, he regretted the way by which it was to be brought about. If the Government were going to create a new Auxiliary Army they had better complete its organisation before they reduced the Regular forces. The Army was going to be put on a basis of enlistment for seven years; that would not afford the necessary power of expansion. He strongly advised the Committee to hesitate before it supported the proposals put before it. This idea of an Army largely new should not be accepted until it had been shown that numerically and in fighting efficiency it would be equivalent to the forces which it would displace. He deprecated the reliance of the right hon. gentleman on a casual county council Army.

Mr. Balfour, rising later, endorsed the demand made by Mr. Arnold-Forster that, before the scheme of the Secretary for War was given effect to, the House should have ample time to consider it. On important points more information should be forthcoming, and until they had it, a discussion of this territorial Army scheme could hardly be very useful. The chief fault which he found with the right hon. gentleman's plan was that it disclosed no practical scheme for expansion. The Government were beginning at the wrong end. Surely they ought to supply effective machinery for the expansion of the Army in war before they proceeded to reduce its regular units.

Mr. Haldane, replying on the whole discussion, developed further his idea that administrative matters affecting the Volunteers should be dealt with locally. It had been made plain that evening that the notion of conscription could be laid aside. How then could expansion be secured? He believed it would be secured by his scheme under which the people would organise themlseves for military service under he guidance given them on the spot. He declined to postpone effecting the reforms which he has adumbrated for he held that he had been sent to the War Office to act, not to sit still; and the public desired that without delay as much should be done as possible to put the Army on a better footing and to effect economies.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE NEED FOR ACTION.

IN the House of Lords on July 10 when there was a large attendance, Lord Roberts called attention to the unpreparedness of the nation for war and to the necessity for action being taken in accordance with the recommendation of the Elgin Commission, that Commission having declared that the true lesson of the war was that no military system could be considered satisfactory which did not contain powers of expansion outside the limit of the Regular forces of the Crown whatever that limit might be. He reminded the House that a year ago he had insisted on the fact that they should have a Reserve efficient and sufficient in all respects, and he now declared that they must have a properly constituted and organised and trained Army able to take the field and hold its own, in the case of a continental war, as the country had done in the past. We never had had a war waged on the sea alone. The first point he wished to emphasise was that our predominance at sea was chiefly the result of military events on the Continent, and the second was that we had never fought without allies. He dealt with the Napoleon wars and showed the vast importance of military operations in shaping the history of this country. Over 100 years ago, when the population was something like 8,000,000, there were 6,00,000 men under arms, and now with a population of 42,000,000, the total strength of the Army was little more than it was then. He, therefore, thought that the organisation of our military forces required the most careful consideration but it seemed to him that, with few exceptions, not the slightest attention was given to the question whether our military forces were fit to carry out their duties. The lessons of the late war seemed to have been forgotten, and the danger of unpreparedness was not recognised. Seven years had passed since the war broke out, but the experience they had had borne no fruit. Surely the defence of their empire ought to take precedence over every other question. This was no party question: and, after criticising the Volunteers and Militia, he strongly impressed on the House the necessity of being prepared for any great national emergency. He had no hesitation in declaring that it was criminal for a nation to enter into war without a sufficient number of trained soldiers and without a reasonable hope of carrying the war to a successful issue. He, therefore, advocated a strong Reserve in readiness to give their services in the case of a national emergency.

Lord Dundonald laid great stress on the importance of having a sufficient supply of officers, and condemned the short-sighted policy of driving from the Army many good leaders of men who could not give up their whole time to military duties. Referring to the services rendered by Canadians during the war, he asked what provision was being made for adequately utilising the action of patriotic citizens beyond the seas.

Lord Portsmouth could not help observing with satisfaction on behalf of the Army Council that the noble lord had withdrawn his statement made a year ago that the armed forces of the Crown were as unfitted as they were in 1899. (Lord Roberts dissented.) Considering the time the Secretary of State had been in office he had not been idle; he was to make an important statement on Thursday, and it would appear that he had by no means neglected the territorial Army; but no drastic scheme of organisation could be brought into operation for several years. They desired to move on strict non-party lines, and their action would be free from anything like partisanship. He condemned utterly the suggestion of Lord Roberts that every man of military age should, compulsorily, undergo a certain amount of military training; and, going into the financial aspect of the proposal, he pointed out the great burden which such a scheme would place on the taxpayers. Besides, if they had this compulsory training they would be admitting the principle of conscription. But the Government had not got the money; and, proceeding, he argued that this industrial country would never submit to compulsory military service. The object of the Government was to secure for the £29,000,000 they now spent a state of the highest efficiency in the Regular Army.

Lord Milner censured the policy of brushing aside the whole question by setting up the bogey of conscription and putting forward fantastic calculations as to what conscription would cost. No proper definition of conscription had yet been afforded; but if it meant that it was one of the primary duties of citizenship to defend the empire, and that it was a corollary of that duty that the citizen should be trained, then he was in favour of it. If they had a territorial army not bound to serve abroad, they would have a great reservoir from which they could, by volunteers, reinforce the Army. What was the experience in South Africa? It was not that they could not find men to fight, but the difficulty was that of finding men who knew anything about it. They should have a large body of men trained to arms—men not only willing but competent to fight; and if the system of compulsory service was held to be unworthy of a free people, how was it that the great European nations, and one great Asiatic Power, which had adopted it had shown no signs of departing from it? Lord Milner, in conclusion, depicted the great physical and other advantages which had resulted in Germany from universal compulsory military service.

After speeches by Lord Lovat and Lord Grimthorpe, Lord Lansdowne admitted that it was only reasonable that, in view of the statement to be made by Mr. Haldane Lord Portsmouth should decline to go into details of the Government plans. As to conscription, Lord Roberts had not once used the word. He quite agreed that they could not rely on the Navy alone, and a strong Navy did not justify them in neglecting their land forces. As to the dearth of officers, that was one of the most formidable difficulties with which they had to deal; but he took exception to the statement of Lord Roberts that the country was indifferent to Army matters. The nation was puzzled, not indifferent, by the large number of schemes and commissions of inquiry, and he could assure the Government that he and his friends would consider Mr. Haldane's proposals in no unfriendly spirit.

Lord Ripon, after some general remarks as to Capt. Mahan's views and the blue-water school, pointed out that the Government was embarrassed in the discussion by the fact that their policy was to be announced in an important statement which would be made on July 12.

THE PRESS AND THE SCHEME.

The English newspapers all comment on the new Army scheme propounded by the Secretary of State for War from his place in the House of Commons yesterday. Following are some extracts:—

"THE TIMES"

In exchange for the serious reductions in our strength and expansive power which he (Mr. Haldane) is introducing, apart from those really connected with genuine measures of reorganization, he has given us nothing more tangible than general expressions of his ideas and vague aspirations without any indication as to how these ideas and aspirations are to be materialised in practice.

"THE STANDARD."

We are not making any sinister imputation when we say that his (Mr. Haldane's) adroit speech reads very like an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

"THE MORNING POST."

While Mr. Haldane is reducing the Army and transforming the Militia he intends also to dilute the Volunteer Force and hand it over to local organizations.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The overwhelming opinion, both of the expert and of the man in the street, is that this moment, when the world is in a state of indefinable unrest, is the last that should have been chosen for even a nominal reduction of British fighting strength.

"THE DAILY NEWS."

It is good to see a whole-hearted rejection of all the Roberts-Milner nightmares of terrorism and militarism; an attempt, at least, if not a large one, at calling a halt to that steady piling up of military expenditure which could only have one termination.

"THE DAILY CHRONICLE."

If Mr. Haldane is able to carry into action the scheme expounded yesterday in the House of Commons, he will have deserved well of his country, for what he promises us is an Army of greater strength at less cost.

"THE TRIBUNE."

We do not take kindly to the suggestion of a kind of feudal army in the counties, and we doubt whether Mr. Haldane's plan will produce good Volunteers or good local government.

"YORKSHIRE POST."

If Mr. Haldane's reforms are designed to enhance the military strength of the country, his talk about setting an example to the nations by reducing the number of his Majesty's forces is empty verbiage.

"SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH."

If he (Mr. Haldane) can make good his word, the country will have good reason to be grateful. For the time being we must suspend judgment until we see how things work out.

"BIRMINGHAM POST."

Before assent is given to any reduction we ought to be convinced that our present numbers, efficiently organized, are more than equal to our enormous responsibilities—responsibilities, be it remembered, which have increased in far greater proportion than the increase of our forces.

"MANCHESTER COURIER."

On the whole, this furore for retrenchment is extremenly ill-timed, and we cannot as yet see that Mr. Haldane compensates in other ways for the disbanding of twenty thousand British soldiers.

"LIVERPOOL COURIER."

Mr. Haldane is not a heaven-born Secretary for War and his economy certainly does not necessarily spell, efficiency.

THE PARSEE SUCCESSION ACT.

A Wine Merchant's Will.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in an originating summons, issued at the instance of Framji D. Cooper, against Framji Jamshedji Kathoke, Parsee wine merchant of Bombay, acting in his capacity of executor to the will of his father, Jamshedji F. Kathoke, who died on 31st March, 1900. The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Colah, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the defendant.

The main point in the suit was the construction of clause 8 of the will of Jamshedji Kathoke, the testator. The will was dated 10th August, 1900; its probate was granted to the defendant, as the only son and sole executor of the testator, on the 13th September of the same year. For the benefit of his daughter Dinbai, wife of the plaintiff, the testator had bequeathed Rs. 10,000, to be held in trust for her children, or her next-of-kin. Plaintiff married Dinbai at nine years of age: she died at 32 predeceasing the testator, her father. Plaintiff never lived with her; she had no children; nor did she make a will. The bequest was to be invested in Government Promissory Loan-notes to be held in trust for Dinbai by two trustees, one of whom was to be the executor, her brother. In the event of Dinbai's dying without issue, the trustees were directed to administer the amount of the notes remaining over, and its interest, according to the directions specified in her will; should there be no will, then the amount and interest should be divided amongst her heirs, in conformity with the provisions of the Parsee Succession Act.

Having recited the above facts, and laid down the authorities governing the law on the questions at issue, the learned Judge held that the amount being intended to be given, and there being a trust to lay it out for the benefit of the person or persons particularised, such persons were entitled to the money, whether it was laid out or not. The plaintiff was entitled as widower of Dinbai, and one of her next-of-kin, to Government Promissory Loan-notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, which should be purchased by the defendant, and transferred to him for his sole use and benefit; similar notes of Rs. 5,000 for the other next-of-kin of Dinbai, according to the law relating to the Parsee Succession. Costs to be paid out of the estate; that of the defendant, who wanted to have the clauses of the will construed, as between attorney and client. If there was no estate on account of its having been already distributed, the costs should be paid out of the bequest of Rs. 10,000.

THE Cashier of "Doctor" Dowie's bank, giving evidence at the inquiry into the financial position of Zion City, said that Dowie's account was overdrawn to the amount of £96,247. His personal expenses averaged £16,800 a year. There were overdrafts of £131,540 from various Zion City industries since 1899.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 9, it was ordered that the several accounts and papers which have been presented to the House in this session of Parliament r elating to the revenues of India be referred to the consideration of a Committee ofthe whole House.—(Mr. Morley.)

Resolved, That this House will, upon Friday, July 20, resolve itself into the said Committee.—(Mr. Morley.)

GERMANY AND PERSIAN RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Sir William Evans-Gordon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : Whether he has any information in regard to a German syndicate having presented an application to the Persian Government for a railway concession from Khanikin, over the Turco-Persian frontier, to Kermanshah, in Persian territory.

Mr. Runciman replied that he could give no information on the subject.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary for India : Whether the Swadeshi movement in Bengal had led to the importation from Austria, Germany, Belgium, and other non-British sources of foreign goods which were stamped by India native importers in the Swadeshi stamp, and sold in prefersnce to better goods of the same descriptions which were formerly supplied from Britain.

Mr. Morley : I have seen a statement to that effect in some newspapers, but I have no definite information as to the extent to which this dishonest practice prevails, or the degree of success attending it. Imports of British goods during the 12 months ended March 31st last show no falling off, but, on the contrary, a considerable increase on those for the previous year.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

Mr. J. M. Henderson asked the Prime Minister : Whether, in view of the facts that the ex-Governor of Ceylon commenced the negotiations for a lease of the Ceylon pearl fisheries, that a lease was granted to a syndicate, of which the ex-Governor was a member, and by the syndicate sold to a company of which the ex-Governor is a shareholder and director, he will grant a full inquiry by commission or otherwise into the whole circumstances, correspondence, and documents leading up to these transactions, by which the Ceylon Government have transferred to a private company a valuable property of the colony for inadequate consideration.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said : In his despatch of May 9, which has been laid before the House, the Secretary of State, who is cognisant of the circumstances connected with the leasing of the fishery, has recorded the opinion that the lease appears to him to have been drafted with a sincere desire to safeguard to the utmost the property and interests of the colony. It has also been stated in the House that a careful study of the papers shows that Sir West Ridgeway acted throughout in good fath and with integrity. I, therefore, see do grounds for granting a special inquiry.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. EARLE.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the natives ef India who recently assaulted Mr. Earle, a British planter in the Ranikhet district, and left him for dead, have been brought to justice ; and what was the result of the trial of certain natives of India for the murder of Mr. Goss, a British planter, of Darjeeling.

Mr. Morley : I have no official information as to these cases, but I believe that the first case is still under investigation, and that in the second case an appeal is pending against the sentence of transportation for life which was passed on a servant of the deceased who was convicted of the murder.

THE "MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA."

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been called to the fact that the annual publication known as the "Moral and Material Progress of India," contains a great deal of matter that has already appeared in official publications, and that much of the information contained in it is out of date before it appears ; and whether, under these circumstances, he will consider the desirability of repealing the section in Act 21 and 22 Vict., under which this publication is issued, so as to save the expense now annually incurred.

Mr. Morley : The wording of the Act, under which these reports have to be laid annually before Parliament, shows that they were intended to present in a convenient shape information collected from other reports already published, and to form a permanent record, systematically arranged and easily referred to of the administration of Indian affairs. I have reason to thank that they fulfil this purpose, and I do not as at present advised see any reason for repealing the section quoted in the question.

THE BUDGET DEBATE IN THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he has yet communicated with the Government of India with regard to the importance of allowing more time for the annual Budget debate in the Viceregal Council ; and what steps have been taken in the matter.

Mr. Morley : I am discussing this subject with the Government of India, and I can assure my hon. friend that I am sensible of its importance.

ELEMENTARY VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN CEYLON.

On Tuesday, July 10.—Sir C. Schwann asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies what had been the fate of the Ordinance which was submitted by the Governor of Ceylon to the Legislature of that colony some month or two ago, with regard to giving power to municipalities and local boards to provide facilities for elementary vernacular education ; and whether the further legislation for requiring planters to provide estate schools for the children of coolies and the inspection of those schools by Government officials had taken solid shape.

Mr. Churchill : The "Town Schools Ordinance" has been passed and has received his Majesty's sanction. A copy will be supplied to the hon. member, if he desires to have it. I understand that the further legislation referred to isnow being drafted.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TIGERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he would inquire regarding the indiscriminate offer of rewards by the Government of, and by the local governments in, India for the destruction of tigers and leopards; and whether, seeing that these animals kept down the head of deer and sounder of pig, which destroyed the crops of the cultivator, he would consider the propriety of discontinuing to offer such rewards at the cultivator's expense to the cultivator's detriment.

Mr. John Ellis, who replied, said the Secretary of State does not consider that the discontinuance of these rewards is advisable. He thinks it is generally felt that any indirect advantage to crops that might result from the multiplication of tigers and leopards would be more than counterbalanced by the increased danger to human beings, cattle and domestic animals.

Mr. Rees asked : Whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that these rewards only operated on the margin of cultivation where these animals were personally known to the villagers. (Laughter.)

Mr. John Ellis.—No doubt the Secretary of State is aware of that.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Prime Minister : Whether, in view of the decision to take the Indian Budget upon the morning sitting of July 20, and of the consequent curtailment of the time available for the consideration of Indian affairs upon the one day in the session devoted to India, he would move to suspend the five o'clock rule upon that occasion.

Sir H. Champbell-Bannerman : There is a good deal to be said for the course which my hon. friend suggest. I believe it is not expected that the debate will go on till a late hour if the five o'clock rule is suspended, and, with the concurrence of my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India, I propose, as at present advised, to move the suspension of the rule.

THE CASE OF UDOYA PATNI OF SYLHET.

Sir Henny Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether heis in a position to give any explanation of the circumstances under which Udoya Patni, of Sylhet, in Eastern Bengal and Assam, was hanged under the orders of the Licutenant-Governor, although his prayer for mercy had been transmitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General in Council, and the orders of the Governor-General, granting a reprieve, arrived after the execution had taken place ; and whether he can state what action he has taken, or proposes to take, in the matter.

Mr. John Ellis said that it was not yet possible to make any statement as to the circumstances under which a native of Eastern Bengal was hanged, while his petition for mercy was still under the consideration of the Governor-General, whose order granting a reprieve arrived after the execution. Mr. Ellis added that he could not yet name the day when a statement would be made. He reminded Mr. Bright and other gentlemen who had questions on this grave matter that it was essential that the India Office should be in possession of every fact which bore on the subject-matter. No time was being lost, and Mr. Morley would be able very shortly to make the statement which was desired.

INSUFFICIENCY OF ROLLING STOCK ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secreary of State for India : Whether the inconvenience and loss resulting to merchant shippers, cultivators, and the public generally, by the insufficiency of rolling stock on the main lines of railway in India have been brought to his notice ; and whether he will take such steps as may be proper and practicable to bring about an improvement in this behalf.

Mr. Ellis ; As the Secretary of State stated in reply to a question on March 29, this matter has been under consideration, and provision has been made for a large outlay upon rolling-stock during the next three years, which I hope will remove the causes of complaint.

THE RAINFALL IN GUJERAT AND THE DECCAN.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India : If he can state the amount of rainfall in Gujerat and the Deccan since June 1 ; and what is the probable forecast of the monsoon.

Mr. Morely : In a telegram of July 9 the Viceroy reports "general and beneficial rain in Bombay, though insufficient in parts of three affected districts, in two of which sowing operations have been retarded ; fodder continues scarce, and cattle not yet improved in condition ; drinking-water supply improved, but still insufficient in parts ; prices continue high ; numbers on relief decreasing ; employment sufficient." The forecast issued in June last by the Meteorological Department predicts seasonal rainfall, not appreciably smaller in amount than that of the past year.

REDUCTION OF BAIL.

In the High Court, yesterday afternoon, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, counsel for Ramdas Bhawanidas, applied for the reduction of the amount of bail ordered by the Magistrate to be furnished by his client. Counsel stated there was a proceeding pending for disposal before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which three persons, namely P. F. Pereira, Danidas Pitambar, and his client were charged with alleged cheating, and supposed fraudulent practices in connection with a transaction for the so-called bogus sale of land. The Magistrate had admitted the accused to bail. His client was ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 10,000, and to furnish two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each who should deposit the amount of their respective security, either in cash or in clean Government Paper. This amount was excessive ; when the Magistrate's attention was drawn to the fact, he expressed his inability to alter the order he had passed, but referred the parties to the Judges of the High Court. Notice of the application had been given to the prosecution ; Lakhmidas Nagardas was the name of the complainant in the case. After hearing counsel, their lordships reduced the amount of the bail by half : a bond of Rs. 5,000 to be entered into by the accused ; and Rs, 5,000 to be deposited by each of the sureties in the manner specified by the Magistrate.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

289-05—Daphtary F and D—Aranvayal Arumuga S Moodiliar vs Jehangir Byramjee and others—Unwalla and P—Part heard.

134-06—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitze and Co vs Nawab Seyed Sudor Ajikhan— apt and V

136-09—Edgelow G and Go—C. Ralph Marritt vs Charles vernon—Crawford B and Co

76-06—K D Shroff Dwarkadas Tokersey and another vs Sharefbhai Ibrahimbhai and anothur—Malvi J and M

571-21021-05—Sharifbhai Ibrahimbhai vs Dwarkadas Tokersey—K D Shroff.

132-36—F, F. Pavri Kankoobai va Govindjee Laljee and another—M B Cothia.

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co-Damodherdas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Pestonjee B and K and Wadia G and C

810-55—Unwalla and P—Kanyajol Salikrtm Kulvar vs Hitlal Sitalll Kulvao—In person.

112-:-05—Thakurdas and Co-Karamsey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Dewsay and others—Edgelow G W add Co.

832-05—M B Chothia—Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Vithalda Ramdas and others—Dikshit D and S and S B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Abdul Azizbin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

173-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed di Begam and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V and K J Bilimoria.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

54-04—Ardeshir H D and Co Goolam Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani and another vs. Mahomed Sidick Hajee Abdool Rahim Noorani and ocher K D Shroff and Payde and Co.s

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

625-23052-05—Malvi H M and R—Bharmul Bhenia and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayck Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudinbin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and others Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Frumino vs Manijal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Jambai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noblo

5-04—Mehta and S Hookamahhhd Shroopahund vs Beharilal Ramnath D F and P

50-05—M J and M Balchand Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jaketia—Payhe and Co S C Suit

450-16198-5—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and ether vs vs A N Templeton—Edalow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

493-05—Unwalla and P—Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoollabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-05—Khundrao S and L—Nanabhai Sadaand vs Abdool Gafoor Khan Gopal

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Contested Chamber Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

24-05—Smith B and N—Chapoo wife of Pedroo Badhia vs Sinwar Singa Jamsetjea D and R.

16-05—Madhowjee K and Co Monglivahu widow vs Kesserbai widow—Dharamsey and Co.

21-05—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow—Wadiy G and Co.

23-05—Maganlal J and G—Abdul Kadar—Ibrahim vs Rabimabal widow—Unwalla and P.

20-05—Smetham B and N—Jacob Gool Mahomed and another vs Jacob Hajee Essa and another—Maganlal J and G.

3-06—Raghavaya and B Pestonjee Kawasjee Kenteenwalla vs Cursetjee Kawasjee Kenteenwalla and Gaupnt Yessoo and others—Sorabjee and J and Shamrao M and H.

Long Causes.

387-05—Thakurdas and Co—Vadilal Virchand and others vs Mowjee Liladhar Jamsetjee and R.

483-05—Jamsetjee and R—Vijirbai widow vs Suliemanjee Hassambhai and others Nanu H and Co—W G and Co.

1-04—Nadirsha and T—Vahalvahu widow vs Vasanjee Mohanjee Mulji and K.

45-03—Payne and Co—Jethmull and Co Rammand and another vs Ajothinprasad Narandas and others Captain and V.

595-18207-05—Caawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vs William Brock Keen and another—Smetham B and N—Thakurdas and Co.

93-05—Mehta and D—Bai Jainabai widow and another vs Rastibai widow—Payne and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 29.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns—217, 267 and 318.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—18, Harwood M. S,
Hymns—193, 164 and 28.
Collections for—Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev. A. J. Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B. A.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B. A
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

(Services in the Boy's School room.)

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher. Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong (Choral—Preacher Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Schools.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-20 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—312 and 178 part 3.
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—175 and 176.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class for young men
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—527, 198, 270, 31 and 26.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Preacher Rev. W. E. H. Organe.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. W. G. Robertson.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.
5 p. m.—Service for the Young.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Indian Christian Stranger's Poor Fund.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-3 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—25
Hymns—5, 202, 225 and 246.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

9-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Catechising.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 13.

HOME.

COURT.—The King spent the week-end with Lord Rosebery at Mentmore. On Tuesday his Majesty went to Newcastle, where he opened a high-level railway-bridge over the Tyne, and went on to stay with the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. On Wednesday the King returned with the Queen to Newcastle, opened the Armstrong College and the Victoria Infirmary, and unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria.—The Prince of Wales presided on Monday over the board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music.—Princess Christian last week opened a "Country in Town" exhibition in Whitechapel.

ELECTIONS.—Three candidates are contesting the late Sir W. Lawson's seat.—The Bodmin polling will be held on July 24.—A vacancy is caused in East Denbighshire by the appointment of Mr. S. Moss to be a County Court judge.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The June imports and exports show increases of 9·9 and 17·9 per cent. respectively.

IRELAND.—Mr. Drury, Auditor to the Irish Local Government Board, being upheld by the Courts, on Monday again demanded the accounts of the Dublin Corporation for audit. The Law Agent for the Corporation disputed his jurisdiction, and the audit was adjourned for a fortnight.—Lord Aberdeen on Monday opened an exhibition at Limerick.

LAW.—The Court of Appeal has granted the appeal of the late proprietors of the *Standard* against a judgment giving to a Parliamentary reporter £130 damages for dismissal.—Judgment has been given against the Stepney Borough Council for removing hay wagons from certain streets.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—At Tuesday's weekly meeting, a proposal by the Parks Committee that powers should be sought to enable the Council to make certain extensions, in the shape of vocal music and indoor concerts, to the music now provided under existing powers, was approved after some discussion.

Lord Goschen, speaking on Wednesday, emphasized the insufficiency of the national gold reserves.

MARRIAGES.—The Hon. C. Fellowes and Miss Dorothy Jefferson ; Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac and Miss F. C. Greenstock ; Mr. J. M. Griffin and Lady Mary Sackville ; the Hon. E. N. Massey and Miss A. E. Allhusen; the Rev. A. Winnington Ingram and Miss J. M. Augerand.

Mr. Chamberlain's 70th birthday has been enthusiatically celebrated at Birmingham. On Saturday there were great gatherings in the parks, and on Monday Mr. Chamberlain addressed 10,000 people in Bingley-hall, reviewing some of the events of his polticial life, and insisting that the strengthening of the union of the Empire was now the highest object of statesmanship. Mr. Chamberlain recived congratulatory messages from the Queen and the Prince of Wales.—On Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain received a presentation from the Tariff Commission.

MUSIC.—Gluck's *Armide* was produced at the Royal Opera last Friday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—Intersting accounts of the doings of the Red and Blue Fleets in the commerce-destroying manœuvres are given by the Special Correspondents.—The Bisley Rifle Meeting opened on Monday. The Waldegrave Cup has been won by Mr. R. Sykes (Lancashire) ; the Bass competition by Mr. M. Blood ; the Edge by Captain Ranken ; the Humphry Cup by Cambridge University ; and the Halford Memorial Cup by Colonel Perkins.—The Secretary for War, opening the enlargement of a soldiers' and sailors' home, announced the formation of an Interdenominational Committee on the spiritual interests of the Army.—The programme of the naval visit to the Baltic is published.—The executive of the Navy League have written to the Prime Minister, expressing a hope that the rumour that the Government intend to drop one of the four armoured vessels, promised in the Navy Estimates last March is unfounded.

PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords on the 5th Lord Lansdowne and Lord Goschen insisted that that House should exercise its right of revision on the Education Bill. On the 6th the Bishop of Hereford initiated a discussion on the Chinese labour question. On the 9th the London County Council's expenditure was severely criticized. On the 10th Lord Roberts condemned our unpreparedness for war, and was supported by Lord Milner, while Lord Portsmouth spoke for the Government.—In the House of Commons on the 5th the Foreign Office vote was agreed to after a discussion in which Sir E. Grey spoke of the ebullition of fanaticism in Egypt, the Congo State, Macedonia, and the forthcoming naval visit to Russia. On the 6th a motion impugning Mr. Justice Grantham's conduct in the Yarmouth election trial was withdrawn after an animated debate. On the 9th, Clause 8 of the Education Bill was passed, after many amendments had been rejected. Clauses 9 to 13 were passed next day, and Part II. of the Bill was deleted. On the 11th the clauses up to 33 were passed.

POPLAR POOR LAW INQUIRY.—On Tuesday an electrical supply agent deposed that a guardian and an ex-guardian had several times asked him for £20 to pass a contract. One of the persons affected declared that the witness was lying.

The 20th Hussars have won the InterRegimental Polo Cup, beating the 11th Hussars by six goals to five.—J. A. Jarvis, Leicester, has wn the long-distance amateur swimming championship in the Thames.

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.—The fourth centenary of the birth of George Buchanan has been celebrated at St. Andrew's.

The African Society has held its annual meeting at the Imperial Institute.

The Conference of the Grocer's Federation was opened on Tuesday at Sheffield. In the course of the proceedings a telegram was read from President Roosevelt, declaring that under the new law the United States Government can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of canned meats bearing the Government Stamp.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was opened on Tuesday in London. On Wednesday a resolution in favour of mutual preferential treatment of the products of the different parts of tha Empire was carried by 107 to 35. Resolutions were also carried in favour of participation by self-governing colonies in the cost of Imperial defence, and of the establishment of an Imperial Advisory Council.

THE EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—A new mail contract has been given by the Commonwealth Government to Sir J. Laing and Sons, Sunderland.—The House of Representatives has passed a resolution of regret at the outrages in Russia.—The South Australian Parliament has been opened.—The cricket dispute has been settled.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The native rising in Natal seems again to have subsided.—A forecast of the new Transvaal Constitution is published by the *Pretoria News*.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent describes the opening of an election campaign by the Boer leaders at Heidelburg.—There are rumours that the black population on the Rand contemplate a rising.

FOREIGN.

ABYSSINIA.—France, Italy, and the United Kingdom have come to an agreement regarding Abyssinia. The protocol now awaits the approval of the Emperor Menelek ; but his wife is notoriously under German and Turkish influence.

BULGARIA.—The Greek Metropolitan who attempted to land at Varna has had to return to Constantinople.

CHINA.—The Japanese Government has provisionalle arranged to open Dalny as a free port for foreign trady from September 1.

FRANCE.—An Anglo-Colonial Congress and an Anglo-French Exhibition in London, are projected as developments of the *entente cordiale*.—The Chamber has passed an obligatory Sunday Rest Bill and an Amnesty Bill.—The Chamber empowered the Government to combat the Swiss tariff by retaliation.—Colonel Picquart and General Gonse have "fought" a duel in connexion with the Dreyfus case.

GERMANY.—The Kaiser visited King Haakon at Trondhjem on Sunday.—A student has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for betraying military secrets.

MOROCCO.—The Sultan is suffering from typhoid fever.

RUSSIA.—The *Duma* has been discussing the Bielostok massacre, further proofs being adduced of official instigation.—The Emperor has thanked the troops for their "splendid service, and glorious, self-sacrificing, tireless, just, honest devotion to duty" at Bielostok.—The *Duma* has refused the Government's requests for money for famine relief, except to vote £1,500,000 for seed corn.—The Tsar has censured the Grand Duke Nicholas for the insubordination in the Preobrazhensky Regiment, and deprived several high officers of their posts. Discontent is reported in other regiments.—Agrarian disorders, strikes, and robberies multiply.—Admiral Rozhdestvensky has been acquitted by the Court-martial, but four other officers were sentenced to death.

SPAIN.—Marshal Lopez Dominguez has formed a Liberal Concentration Cabinet.

OBITUARY.—General Sir J. Forbes ; Lieutenant-General Tupper ; Major-General Hinxman ; Major-General H. G. White ; Major-General J. P. Nixon ; Canon A. S. Dyer ; Dr. E. S. Shuckburgh ; Colonel W. S. Sparkes ; Commander F. C. V. Liardet ; Colonel F. G. S. Curtis ; Dr. M. A. MacDonnell General Mickel.

The Geneva Convention, revised, was signed, at Geneva on Friday.—*Times*.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The weekly rainfall report of the Meteorological Department shows that the monsoon rainfall to date has been generally very satisfactory, except in the North-West where the South-West monsoon rainfall is always uncertain.

The rainfall for the whole period from the 4th May to the 26th July has been practically equal to the normal over the greater part of the country, and has been in excess in the West of Central India, the West Satpuras, the East of the Deccan and on the Circar's Coast. It has been below the normal only in the Madura sub-division of South India, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the region to the North-West of a line, passing through Rajkot, Ajmere and Dehra Dun.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The depression is less deep than it was and has moved in a West-North-Westerly direction into Chota Nagpur. The rainfall in its vicinity is heavy and the direction of its further movement is likely to be slightly North of West. The Bombay monsoon is weak in the Peninsula in its rainfall, owing to the pressure, the distribution being directed to the Gangetic plain.

In Burma limited information is at present available, but it would indicate that the rainfall has been light and local, and that in the temperature and cloud amount there has been no marked change.

In North-East India and Orissa, the precipitation has been nearly general. It has been heavy in Chota Nagpur and rather light elsewhere. The chief amounts are :—Chittagong, Cheerapoonjee, 3 inches ; Calcutta and Burdwan, 1½ ; Darjeeling, 5 ; Gaya, 2 ; Ranchi and Chaibassa, 5 ; and Sambalpur, 3. The cloud has increased in the Northern Districts.

The skies are now moderately to heavily overcast everywhere.

The temperature has fallen considerably and is in defect except in the submontane districts.

In the United Provinces the extreme East of the Punjab and Central India there has been nearly general rain. In the Central Provinces there has been local rain while in the extreme North of India, South Rajputana and Gujarat, there have been few falls. Allahabad records 1 1/2 inches, Meerut 3, Roorkee 5, Dehra Dun 7, Chakrata 4, and Raipur 3.

The air has become damper in the United Provinces and dried in Rajputana.

The skies are heavily overcast in the United Provinces, East Punjab, Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat.

The temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and is now approximately normal in the above mentioned areas.

On the West Coast the precipitation has been almost general, but light. In the rest of the Peninsula the weather has been practically dry. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast and the temperature is in excess over the whole Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is probable in North-East India, Orissa, the United Provinces, East Punjab, Central India, the Central Previnces and the West Coast. There has been local rain in Burma, and a few falls in Gujarat, Bombay and the Deccan.

The mail steamer reports moderate to strong monsoon gale; overcast skies high to very high sea from 52° East to 67° thence, to arrival, in the morning, fresh to strong monsoon, high to considerable sea, passing rain and squalls.

The monsoon winds are somewhat stronger than last week in the East Arabian Sea.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O.S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Peninsular," Captain W. B. Palmer, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, reports having experienced very strong monsoon and very high sea.

The steamer "Hild," Captain J. Salvasen, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Bangkok, met with strong monsoon all over the Bay of Bengal and along the Coast of India.

The B. I. S. N, Co's steamer Sanctoria, Captain W. Ward, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, bad moderate monsoon and heavy westerly seas.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macneal, Captain W. N. Oliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool experienced, strong monsoon and mountainous sea.

The Steamer Trafford Hall, Captain W. H. Wood arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, met with fine weather to Canal and Red Sea and Gulf of Aden bad, then strong to moderate and light monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts	Fort, In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered........	33	79	32	10	35	22	31	04
Friday 27th July 1903..........	0	15	0	30	0	46	0	23
Total	33	94	32	40	35	68	31	27
Total fall to 27th July '05	25	8	26	62	26	41	21	29
Total fall to 27th July '04	30	50	32	65	32	67	25	20

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. Kemp & Co.

Last 24 hours. In. Ct.	Total to Date. In. Ct.	Corresponding Total 1904. In. Ct.	Corresponding Total 1905. In. Ct.
0 23	28 63	31 15	21 66

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, JULY 27TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular except at Jacobabad, where it has decreased rapidly.

Winds are easterly at Cochin and north-westerly to south-westerly at most other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Sholapur, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Poona, Neemuch, Veraval, Rajkot, Dwarka, Bhuj and Deesa.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° in excess of normal at Negapatam and the minimum 5° to 8° at Madras, Masulipatam and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast almost everywhere.

Rain.—Twenty-eight stations report rain, the important falls being 2·95" at Raipur, 1·52" at Allahabad and nearly an inch at Agra.

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for passing showers over a large area.

The mail steamer "Peninsular" left Aden on 22nd, and experienced upto longitude 52° E moderate to light southerly winds and southerly swell ; thence to longitude 67° E moderate to strong monsoon gale, overcast and a high to very high sea, thence to arrival in port this morning fresh to strong monsoon, a high to considerable sea and passing rain squalls.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY July 7.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut J N Craven to be lieutenant ; Sub-Lieut P M Wotton to be lieutenant. In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List—namely, Paymaster W J Wallace, Assistant Paymasters J Clague, W B Cree, and J Frazer.

WAR OFFICE, July 10.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Lieut the Hon W C W Egerton is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut S T Barr to be lieutenant to complete Establishment.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Capt E B Wilson is seconded for service on the Staff ; Supernumerary Capt M F McTaggart to be Captain, vice E B Wilson ; Lieut H A Cooper, half-pay, to be lieutenant, to complete Establishment, with precedence next below Lieut G G M Tyrrell.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Capt C Fane, D S O, from half-pay, to be captain to complete Establishment, with precedence next below Capt A Grant, D S O.

Roynl Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt G L H Howell resigns his commission,

Royal Garrison Art—Capt W G Blanford to be adjutant, vice Lieut I A J Pask, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Line Battalions.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut A F Custance to be captain, vice R A De B Rose, seconded.

The East Lancashire Regt—Lieut G Burrows resigns his commission.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Second Lieut J H L'Amy resigns his commission.

The Border Regt—Lieut E H H Lees to be captain, vice E G Sinclair-MacLagan, D S O, appointed adjutant.

The Welsh Regt—Capt R H Metge retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Capt R E Salkeld resigns his commission.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt)—Capt C C Parkinson, M V O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Supernumerary Capt C Druce to be captain in succession to Major A Martyn, employed with the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf—Lieut A R Keppel to be captain, vice C A L Yate, seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Second Lieut H A O Hanley to be lieutenant, vice F L C Scott, retired.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut J Wormald to be lieutenant, vice F W L Edwards, appointed adjutant.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Second Lient F B Lefroy to be lieutenant vice C M B Hamilton, retired.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut-Col W J Macnamara, M D retires on retired pay.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Col, and Brevet Col G A Mills, C B, from half-pay, to be a brigadier-general to command a Grouped Regimental District, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col C D Cooper, C B who has been placed on retired pay. Lieut Col and Brevet Col G H Ovens, C B, from half-pay, to be an officer in charge of Infantry Records, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col A L Woodland, C B, who has been placed on retired pay.

Royal Hibernian Military School.

Lieut-Col R W Deane, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be commandant, vice Brevet Col R Wynyard, M V O, retired.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt A Forbes, Royal Garrison Art Ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the substantive rank of major in the Army, under the provisions of Articles 396 (A) and (B) of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, March 19, 1906.

Brevet.

Lieut-Col A G Tatham, Royal Marine Art, to be colonel.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Gen Sir A Gaselee, G C I E, K C B, Indian Army, is promoted to the rank of general ; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col G H C Hamilton, C B, half-pay, retires on retired pay ; Lieut A E Bonham-Carter, Half-pay List, resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned surgeon-majors to be surgeon-lieutenant colonels :—W Nettle, J Turton.

Admiralty, 9th July, 1906.

In accordance with the provision of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 1st April, 1881—Surgeon George Edward Glynn, M.B., B.A., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 5th July, 1906.

Admiralty, 10th July, 1906.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 27nd February, 1870 Lieutenant Edward Hugh Mreedith Nicholson, D.S.O., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 20th June, 1906.

Admiraly, 11th July, 1906.

Engineer Commander William Hines has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Captain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 22nd June, 1906.

Surgeon Frederick Francis Mahon has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgenon in His Majesty's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenant Cyril Herbert Gordon Benson has been promted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Field. Dated 30th March. 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Paymaster Robert Cecil Warren Merrick has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 10th July, 1906.

Admiralty, 12th July, 1906.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Guy Bevan Alexander has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 7th July, 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve (Australasian Branch) The following Gentleman has been appointed a Lieutenant : —Harry Gully Dated 11th July, 1906.

War Office, Pall Mall, 13th July, 1906.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel St. Clair Oswald, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half pay Dated 14th July, 1906.

Major Walter Goring to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel St. C. Oswald. Dated 14th July 1906.

19th (Alexandra, Pricesses of Wales's Own) Hussar, Riding Master and Honorary Captain William F. G. Percy, from Cavalry School, to be Riding-Master. Dated 7th May, 1906.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Horatio N. Dumbleton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. A. Tanner, D.S, O., promoted Substantive Colonel in the Army. Dated 4th July, 1906.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant J. A. Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice G. A. Clark, resigned. Dated 4th July. 1906.

The Cheshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain William W. B. Gover to be Captain, in succession to Major R. D. Turton, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 14th July, 1906.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant I. B. Hopkins to be Lieutenant, vice A. S. Cooper, seconded. Dated 17th March 1906.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Major Willam F.J. Hardisty is placed on retired pay. Dated 13th July 1906.

Second Lieutenant B. C. S. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice A. F. Custance, promoted. Dated 21st April, 1906.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant J. F. Grahame to be Lieutenant. vice G. Clayhills. D. S.O., appointed Adjutant. Dated 29th April, 1906.

The East Surrey Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

G. A. E. Panter, vice C. T. Simcox, resigned. Dated 21st April, 1906.

M. J. A. Jourdier, vice G. A. E. Panter, seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 21st April, 1906. instead of as notified in the Gazette of 1st June, 1906.

R. C. Campbell, vice L. M. Wilson, seconded. Dated 30th April, 1906.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant Edward H. Rigg to be Captain, vice S. C. Taylor; appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion. Dated 17th June. 1906.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Second Lieutenant W. F. B. H. Gordon resigns his Commission. Dated 14the July, 1906.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Captain and Brevet Major Harry McConaghey is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Dated 11th July, 1906.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieutenant Arthur Gorham to Captain, vice C, L. Hendriks promoted Dated 23rd May, 1906.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Supernumerary Captain John L. Buxton to be Captain, vice J. D. Heriot-Maitland, D.S.O., seconded. Dated 5th July, 1906.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Nicolls, M. B, retires on retired pay. Dated 14th July 1906.

Army Pay Department.

Captain J. C. Armstrong, Payment, to be Staff Paymaster, with the substantive rank of Major in the Army, vice Major H. S. Samuel, retired. Dated 23rd May, 1906.

Captain Robert H. W. Tulloh, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 14th July, 1906.

Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Lieutenant in the Army James Spencer Orr, late Captain, 3rd County of London Imperial Yeomanry, to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th July, 1906

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Major David Lennox to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 15th June, 1906.

FROM the 14th to the 20th instant, 4 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 325 Hindus, and 50 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 400. The death-rate was 40·8 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·8. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 9, small-pox 3, fevers 98, bowel-complaints 71, and other causes 219.

THE submarine "Lake" has arrived at Atlantic Highlands, the *Telegraph* states, after travelling 325 miles from Norfolk, on the Atlantic coast, at a speed of seven knots. This, Mr. Lake, the inventor, says, represents the longest continuous sea-trip ever made by an unaccompanied submarine. The Lake had eight men abroad, and stopped once only, because the crew desired to watch a school of whales. The inventor asserts that his craft dives and manœuvres like Jules Verne's famous *Nautilus*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bloomfield 2,868 tons, Captain J Lowe, will sail to-day for Portsaid in ballast.

THE steamer Sanctoria 2,377 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3.408 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2,338 tons, Captain T W Leighton will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvasen, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil 2,504, tons Captain W N Oliver arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 935 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan 1.781 Captain C Burmeister sailed yesterday for Zanibar &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Trafford Hall 3436, tons, Captain W H Hood, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg-Genl Slaughter, Captain Hawthorn, Lieut Ormeid, Lieut Palmer, Lieut Syned, Lieut Cowell, and Mrs Goodburn.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 26th July, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge........	Comdr G A Rose............	R I Marint
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T Heming	Survey Se
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack............	R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hand	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JULY 27.

Mazagon............	3280	Hall	P & O S N Co
Madura	1802	MacLean	M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Brook's	B & P S N Co
Pekin	2522	Lectter	NF..P & O Co
Coromandel	2783	Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Oceana............	3507	Hayward	P & O Co
Tientsin	2555	Andrews	P & O Co
Bloomfield	2868	Lowe	Standard Oil Co
Elvaston............	2751	Fargher	T M & Co
Satara............	3409	Tyrrell	M M & Co
Alcana............	1312	Morgan	W & A G & Co
Shahjehan............	2566	Dairson	E Tajbhoy
Hydra	831	Kirselom .... F G	Campbell & Co
Ouda............	3410	Walkup	M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Mackinnon	T M & Co
Qveen Christina	25 4	Breaks	W & A Graham & Co
Rander Rennin............	1329	Carter	E Tyjbhoy
Stanley Hall............	266	Nuthal	K Nixon & Co
Ellora............	1494	Henderson	M M & Co
Peninsular............	2919	Palmer	P & O Co
Hild............	719	Salvasen	F F Campbell & Co
Clan Macneil	25 4	Oliver	F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
A	Castello	2239	Leighton	Hull via K'chi	28-7	F M & Co
B	Clan Stuart	2285	Walker	L'pool	31-7	F M & Co
C&R	Aston Hall	2322	McFee	Middleborough	3-7	K N& Co
F	Warora	2565	LeGrand	Answerp	4-8	M M & Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	27-7	H C Joosub
H	Lama	935	H Cutbush	Repairing		M M & Co
K	Sultan	2118	Burmiester	R'bar	26-7	A Strande
L	Mahamadi	547	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
M	Oriental	3085	Lewellin	Aden	28-7	P & O Co
N	Amatonga	2033	Linketer	Moslyn Dees	26-7	K N & Co
N	Somali	1623	Winniker	Z'bar	10-8	A Strandes
O	Ville-de-Tamatave	2553	Peanceliier	Havre	5-8	J M & Co
P	Shah Ameer	1922	Grant	Jeddah	1-8	E Tajbhoy
Q	Crosby Hal l	2595	Scary	Manchester	28-7	K Nixon& Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Hild s	Salvasen	Bangkok, July 3
27	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, July 22
	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Cardiff, June 19
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, July 14
	Clan MacNeil s	Oliver	Glasgow, June 16

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, &c
	Sultan s	Burmeister	Zanzibar, &c
	Satara s	Tyrrell	Rangoon, &c
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Biomfield, Lowe, for Port Said.
" Castello, Leighton, for Hull, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday ;—

Steamer Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Colaba, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
22	Malakand	T G Legg	Liverpool
	Oceano	F W Davies	Rangoon
	Gwalior	J Davies	Rangoon
	Foxton Hall	A S Kilvert	Colombo
	Megna	J S Riddoch	Ceylon
	Quiloa	J Anderson	Aden
	DEPARTURES.		
	Ethiopia	A R W Handcock	Rangoon
25	Ferpoz	H F Hill	Aden
	Florican	A Work	Colombo

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
23	Umzinto	Calcutta
24	Taroba	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 25th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The City Line steamer City of Karachi, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived in London on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Catania, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart s—27 bales wool Doolchand Goolabchand ; 1050 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co ; 7 bales wool The Bombay Co Ld.

Australia s—40 bales wool D. Nagjee and Co ; 31 bales N. Goculdass ; 180 bales wool W. and A. Graham and Co ; 253 oldbrass M Narayan ; 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 23 bales wool R. Rampratab ; 24 bales wool H. K. M. Jaitha ; 25 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co ; 7 bales wool D. Goolahabased ; 15 bales wool M. Ramgopal.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—2660 cwts cottonseed, 234 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 100 tons horns G. Suchedina ; 100 tons horns J. M. Rahimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warora s—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros ; 299 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co ; 6003 poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co ;

FOR DUNKIRK.

Warora s—55 bales cotton J. A. Begbie and Co,
Ville de Tamatave s—51 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—20000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 75 bales cotton Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Australia s—441 bales salted skins Max Cleim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—31 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales twist P. Talati and Co.

Oceana s—150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 41 bales twist H. Mooltanchand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—75 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 400 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales twist N. Phiroz ; 270 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Calombo Maru s—87 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—18 cwts coir J. Peermahomed ; 200 bales twist B. Gokuldas and Co ; bales twist Dinshaw D. Kurranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Oceana s—11 cwts castor oil Framjee Sons and Co,
Colombo Maru s— 735 cwts mowraseed J Peermahomed,

Printed at "*The Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 13.

PRISONS AS BANKS.

THE stipendiary magistrate at Old-street wishes to see the authorities at prisons and police stations permitted to act as banks for sailors who come ashore with their wages in their pockets. Miss Agnes Weston will reply that in her part of the world, at any rate, no such precaution is needed; and possibly the societies in London and other ports which make the care of Jack ashore their special concern will feel that they, rather than the police, might more fittingly be nominated as his bankers. Still, the police station does offer banking possibilities, as was discovered by a man with a four-figure sum in his possession who turned up at one the other day and asked to be allowed to deposit there. A couple of months ago it was discovered at Bow-street that a man had been making a bank of the gaol without leave. He had £4,000 worth of securities stitched into his clothes.

SAFE BIND, SAFE FIND.

It is in America that prisoners with finances find fullest liberty. A notorious proprietor of New York gambling hells was permitted while in Sing Sing to continue business operations with his cell for office, so that when his term expired he was able to return to his old haunts with greatly augmented financial resources. An inmate of an American asylum for criminal lunatics was recently reported to have made £30,000 by his Stock Exchange operations, conducted from the padded room. Greater freedom and less responsibility has sometimes been granted to prisoners in our own country, to judge by the experience of an inspector who arrived unexpectedly at a Scottish gaol. He asked the solitary warder for the governor. "He's away fishin'," was the answer. "Well, I'll see the prisoners," said the inspector. "Him! He's out, sir." "Out?—the prisoner out? Why, has he escaped?" "Ach, no, sir; he's just awa' wi' the governor at the fushin,' carryin' the bag!"

LONDON'S FATHERS.

Old men, nowadays, wish themselves young again. This is the last generation in which it will be possible to hear it said, "I can't read or write." Boys and girls get their education free; they get free meals at school. The law is going to prevent the boys from poisoning themselves by smoking; the public schools are giving a lead by attacking gambling by youth. In this respect, at all events, we are only reverting to old-time provisions. Card-playing by the boys of London seems to have exercised the minds of the City fathers and to have been so general as to cause Parliament to take notice of the evil. The result was that apprentices were forbidden to touch cards except in the Christmas holidays. Even then they were not permitted to play anywhere but in their masters' houses. It is to be hoped that they did not then have to pit their skill against their employers in money games.

A PRIMITIVE CURRENCY.

Bankers are not the only people in the world to do business with tokens for money. A glance into the tills of Kentish shopkeepers just now would be very disappointing to the sneak-thief; they are full of metal discs in place of ready money. The reason is that the fruit-gatherers—strawberry-pickers mainly—draw their wages daily with these metal tokens for coin. There is an agreement between the growers and the local shopkeepers, whereby the latter take discs in exchange for the goods required by the pickers. At the end of the season the farmer collects the metal and gives good gold in return. But why discs instead of money? The strawberries are gathered by, among others, some of the roughest characters in London, who spend the summer in the fruit fields. A farmer with his pockets full of ready money in a lonely field occupied by these ladies and gentlemen would leave that field minus that money.

MASTERING DIFFICULTIES.

With discs for coin he may ride in safety where he will; not the most audacious ruffian will steal that with which he must identify himself at a shop kept by a tradesman who knows the class with whom he has to deal. When the final reckoning comes, of course, money does change hands, but until then a small balance remains in the hands of the grower, who otherwise would have no hold upon his pickers. To them ready money means instant flight to the public-house. The disc cannot be exchanged for drink. But, whoever knew an East-Ender defeated by such a difficulty? He will take to a shop a disc for a shilling, ask for a half-pennyworth of something, and get elevenpence-halfpenny change; then, hey for the taproom! But country shopkeepers have their wits about them. "If I take discs of you, you shall take discs of me," they say, and, so as far as possible, make up the change with discs, and let go as little ready money as they can.

WHAT FANATICISM MEANS.

It sounds rather strange to hear the Minister for Foreign Affairs speak of the "fanaticism" of people under British protection. But the public memory is not so short as to forget the significance of the term in regard to modern Egypt. It means that in the time of the late Khedive the head of the dervishes was prepared at a moment's notice to summon together nearly half a million of his followers—that was the number stated to be at his command—march them all down to the Suez Canal, and fill up the channel. Herodotus tells us that 100,000 men were for thirty years building the great Pyramid. But between setting in place over eight-three million cubic feet of masonry and the filling in of a waterway by half a million of men is a great difference, and if the worst had come to the worst Lord Wolseley would have found his task a tremendous one.

PERSONAL FANATICISM.

One of the most appalling pictures of modern life ever painted has been given to us by Mr. Alfred J. Butler, an Oxonion, who was for some time tutor in the Khedival family. It is a picture of fanaticism in the individual; of the horrible rites practised on the occasion of the Dosah, the culminating day of the great religious festival of the Egyptain year. No good dervish can suffer pain under any torture of the body enjoined by his religion. As highest proof of this they had to lie upon the ground while the sheik on horseback rode over their bodies. Coming up to the place of the ordeal, the men reeled and plunged, their bodies swaying, their eyes rolling, their mouths foaming their whole appearance suggesting the dangerous lunatic. Some ate live sepents, others ground glass between their teeth, others mutilated themselves with knives and spears. Fanaticism plus hashish, had triumphed.

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

As they arrived at the place of trial they fell violently upon their faces. They were packed by others, close together, so as to leave no space between the bodies where the horse might set its hoofs, and thus they formed one long pavement over which the animal was to walk. The latter was a big solid cob, shod, and ridden by a heavy man. One man, shrieking with horror, leapt and fled from his place in the row. Another was seized from the crowd and flung into his place. The horse walked over the bodies, upon them. The scene, as graphically and indignantly described in Mr. Butler's book, is too terrible for repetition. After the ordeal the wounded were sent away to Cairo, and the dead buried secretly, lest it should be said that the Prophet's miracle had not been accomplished. In spite of all the evidences before their eyes, the natives believed that no one was hurt, nor could be.

INDUSTRY AND EASE.

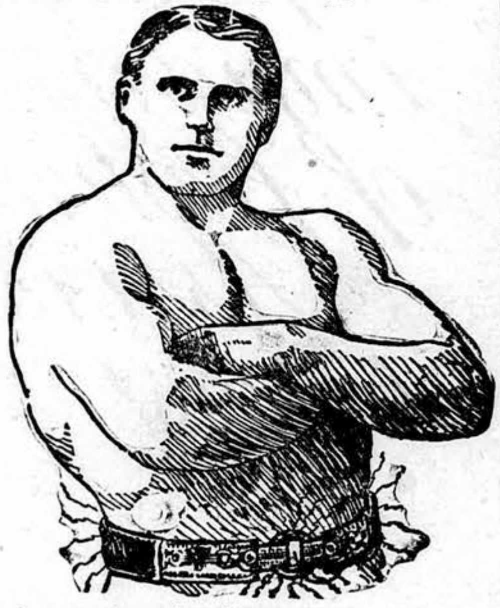
A grim little study in contrasts was afforded by Monday morning's papers. On the one hand we had the celebration of the seventieth birthday of Mr. Chamberlain, the chief examplar, on this side of the water, of the strenuous life. On the other hand we had the tragic story of the son of the ex-King of Dahomey, who had attempted suicide out of ennui. Work and responsibility do not kill; inactivity does. Gladstone was over fourscore when he formed his last Administration. We have Judges upon the Bench who have long completed the fifteen years entitling them to their pensions. Lord Halsbury, now near his eighty-first birthday, is engaged upon a literary undertaking which well might form the life-work of a man in his prime. Cobden declared in sportive mood that the man of the age of seventy-two with ambition unsatisfied is a desperado, but though at that age Disraeli was glad to retire to the House of Lords, Lord John Russell, when four years older, was still fighting Gladstone for the Liberal leadership.

THE FACE WHICH KILLS.

Hard work kills no man; ennui is the deadly enemy of life. Gladstone blamed himself for not having induced a friend who committed suicide after a career of activity had abruptly terminated to undertake a translation of a classic as an antidote to weariness, Napoleon, oppressed by Gourgaud's unhappiness in St. Helena, begged his faithful but petulant follower to translate the "Annual Register" into French. It is not the fast pace in public life but the slow which destroys. Some one dropped in upon Lord Melbourne when his official life had ended. He had been sitting counting the hours, melancholy, alone. "If that clock had struck seven before anyone called to see me, I should have gone mad," he said. The same desperate misery possessed the soul of Panizzi in his declining days. He lived near his beloved British Museum, and so off the beaten track of his friends. Lord Granville called one day to see him. "I hope you'll never come again," said the poor old man, whose heart was breaking for company in his new-found idle time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.



HOW IS YOUR HEALTH

AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be? Is your health as good as it was? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

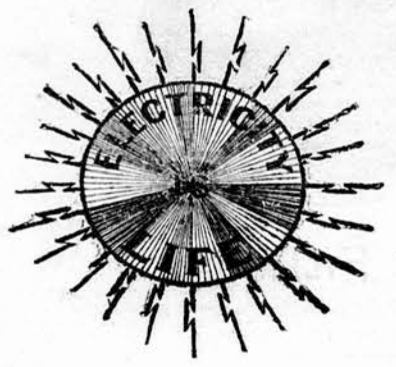
Cook's Electric Body Battery is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.
"DEAR SIR,—
Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"
(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.
MACARONI. VERMICELLI.
CORN FLOUR. ARROWROOT.
BARLEY. SAGO.
TAPIOCA.
BAKING
POWDER.
MOIR'S
WHOLESALE
DEPOTS:
BOMBAY,
KARACHI,
CALCUTTA.
MANAGING AGENTS:
SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.



"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN." PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!

THINK OF IT? 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.
SIR,
This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.
I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.
After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.
I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

LANGUID WOMEN
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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
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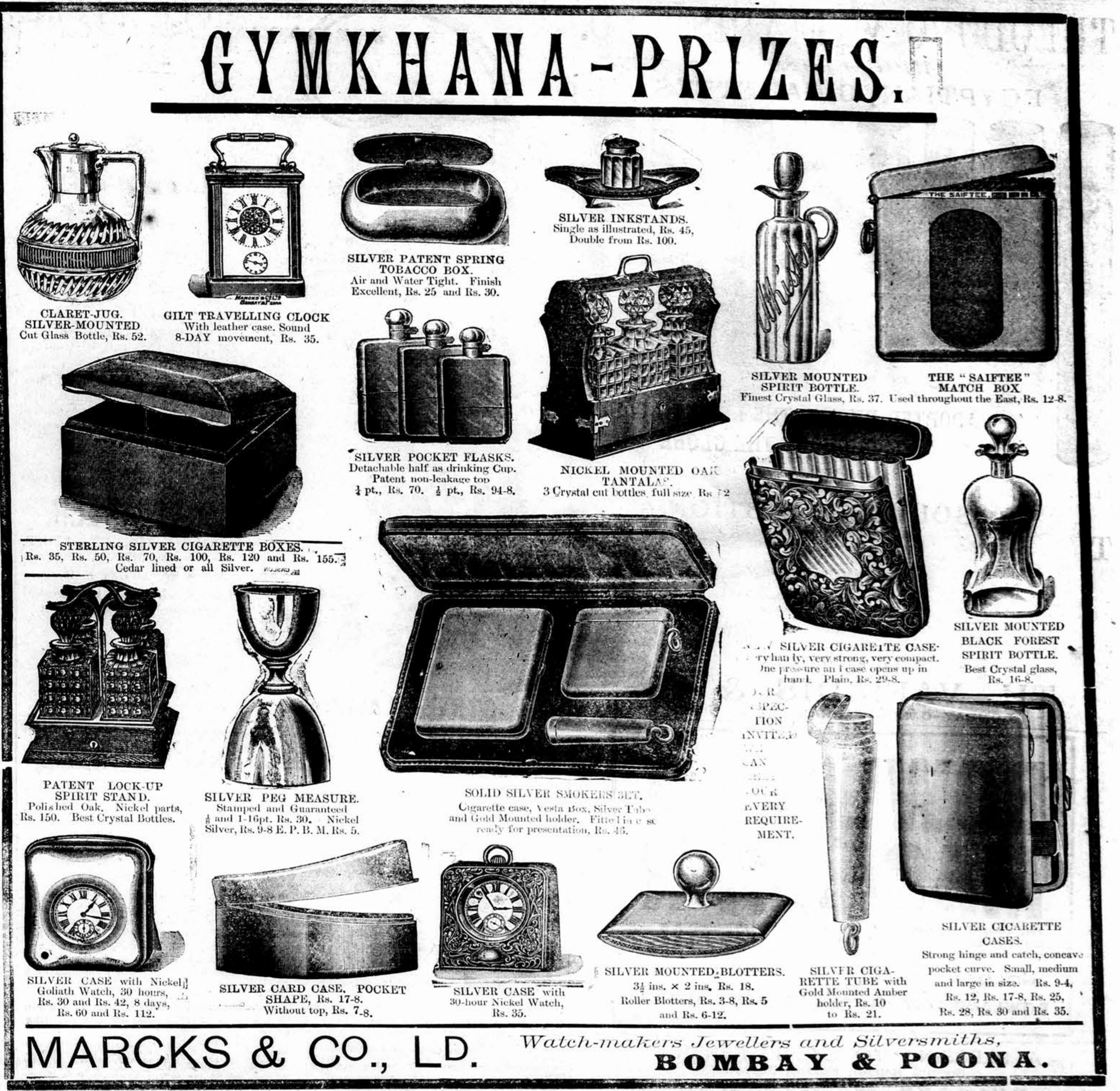

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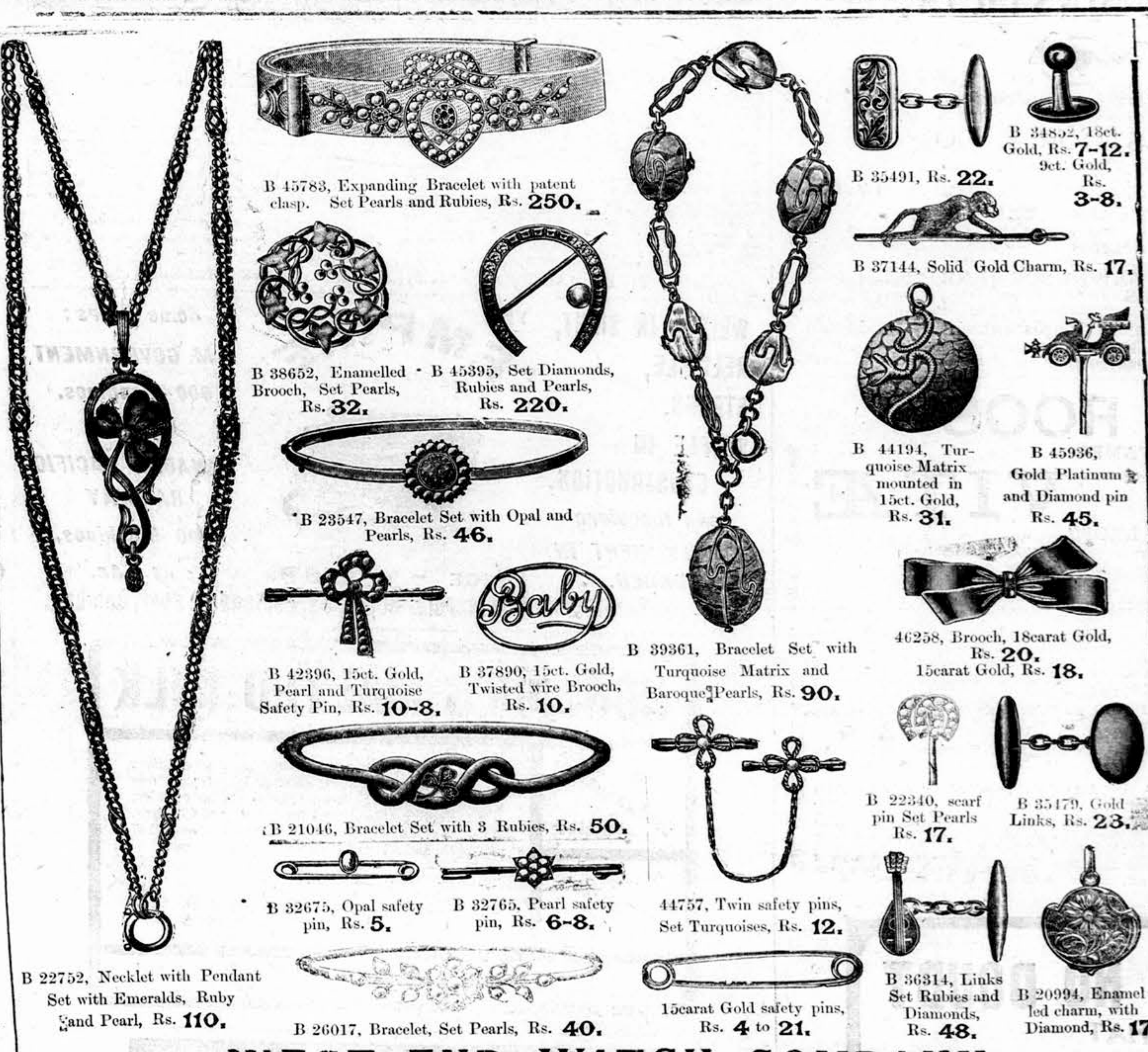

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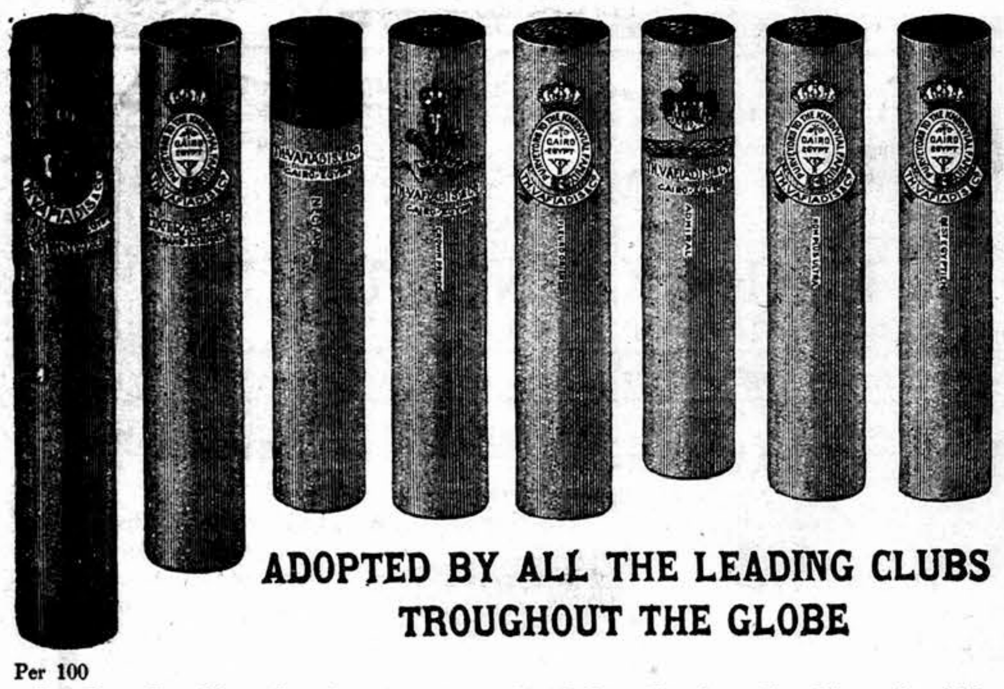

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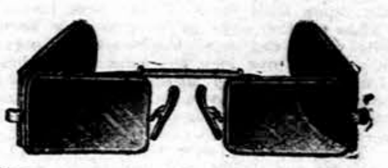

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